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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1871. NO. 234.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Approaching Elections for the French Assembly—Orleanist Candidates Insulted—The French Loan Popular in Berlin—Relations of Austria with the Western Powers—Petition of the Austrian Bishops for the Restoration of the Pope's Temporal Power—The New Greek Minister to Constantinople Not Acceptable—Order Restored in Brussels—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Lisbon—The City of Ragusa Spoken, &c., &c.

The Elections—Arrests—Newspaper Seized.

PARIS, June 21.—The journals to-day all discuss the approaching elections for the Assembly. The *Siecle* condemns the re-establishment of a monarchy.

Numerous arrests have been made in Lavelette.

A letter from Thiers congratulates Alexander Dumas upon the action recently taken by him for the press in favor of a continuance of the Republic.

The *Figaro* has been seized at St. Denis.

Speech of Thiers—Order Restored in Brussels—Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Lisbon.

LONDON, June 21.—The speech delivered by Thiers in the French Assembly yesterday denounced the policy of Napoleon as absurd and the real cause of the disasters which have befallen France. The course pursued by Gambetta was excusable, though peace ought to have been made with Germany when the success on the part of the army of the Loire became hopeless. It was, said Thiers, necessary to pay the German indemnity quickly; still he was not in favor of levying an income tax, or the re-establishment of measures of a prohibitory character, but would simply re-establish a few taxes which would produce the money necessary to meet the demands upon the country. Thiers concluded that the President should and will derive many advantages from the misfortunes.

A letter from the Archbishop of Cambria and the Bishop of Sevres to the Assembly, demanding the resumption of the French protection of Rome, have been presented to that body.

A number of arrests have been made at Marseilles for connection with the International Society. Among the recent arrests are those of Janner and De la Motte.

The *Gazette* of to-day announces officially the elevation of Earl de Grey to the Marquisate of Ripon.

Order has been restored in Brussels. The *Independence Belge* announces that the Bonapartist Congress soon to be held at Brussels, is to be presided over by Rouher.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, whose ship has been performing quarantine at Lazaretto, in the Tagus, landed at Lisbon on Tuesday, and met an enthusiastic reception. They go to Madrid on Thursday, and will soon afterward proceed to London.

The French Loan Popular in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 21.—The French loan is popular here, and arrangements have already been made for the taking of a large portion of it by the German capitalists.

Census of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, June 21.—The census of England, Wales and Ireland is completed. The population of England and Wales is officially stated at about 22,700,000, and that of Ireland at about 5,400,000.

Presentation of Credentials.

The American Minister, Mr. Schenck, will present his credentials to the Queen to-day.

Effect of the Speech of Thiers—Manifesto of the Republicans of the Left—Pyat Reported in London—Orleanist Candidates Insulted by the Mob.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—The speech of M. Thiers has produced an excellent impression in consequence of the clearness of his financial statement, and the announcement that two hundred millions of francs would be set apart annually for the sinking fund. It is anticipated that the French loan will be a complete success.

The Courts-Martial will not, it is believed, meet before the elections.

The French postal service has been entirely re-established. While the telegraphic service has not yet been restored, telegrams relative to the loan are accepted in part at the Treasury office and transferred to the Palace D'Industries.

M. Motet, formerly editor of the *Mot D'Ordre*, has been arrested.

The manifesto of the Republicans of the Left contains fifty signatures, including that of M. Barthelemy and Saint Hillaire.

The *Gaulois* says Pyat is in London, and that he made his escape from the gendarmes by the passport of a Bavarian officer.

It is proposed to have boxes inscribed "For the Deliverance of the Country" placed in all the mairies, churches, stations and theaters. The contributions therein are to be devoted to the payment of the war indemnity.

The galleries of the Museum of the Louvre will be opened next Sunday.

A dispatch from Bordeaux says the Conservatives have presented as their candidates for the Assembly M.M. Montesquieu, Renan and Zozzeo, and that the legitimists have nominated Genoude, Meaux and M. Gaulois. The Orleanist candidates, M.M. Jerome, David and Bonville, were insulted by the mob, but fortunately succeeded in escaping.

Reorganization of the Italian Army.

FLORENCE, June 21.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies approved all the articles of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

Relations of Austria with the Western Powers—The Emperor Petitioned for the Restoration of the Pope's Temporal Power.

VIENNA, June 21.—In the Imperial Diet yesterday Count Beust, replying to a speech by M. Gisky, said the relations of the Empire with the Western Powers were excellent, and there was reason to apprehend a collision with Russia. The newspaper statement that Russia had remonstrated against the Italian organization of Austria were unfounded, and even if they had been true, would have received no attention at the hands of the Imperial Government. The result of the conference upon the Eastern question has been entirely satisfactory to the Government. The prosperity of Austria and her authority among the nations were greatly increased, because of her non-participation in the war upon this question.

It is said that twenty-two Austrian Bishops have petitioned the Emperor in favor of the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, but, it is added, they have received no answer.

Moret Still in the Cabinet.

MADRID, June 21.—Despite his resignation Senor Moret remains in the Cabinet until the close of the debate upon the budget.

Roumanian Loan.

BUCHAREST, June 21.—The government loan of seventy-eight million francs, secured by the property of the Crown of Roumania, is about to be put on the market. The Roumanian State has voted an address to the Crown.

Misunderstanding between Turkey and Greece.

ATHENS, June 21.—The refusal of the Sublime Porte to receive M. Tricoupes as Ambassador from Greece has caused great irritation against Turkey on the part of the journals and people of Athens. The Porte requests that Rangabe be retained as the Greek Ambassador to Constantinople.

LONDON, June 21.—It was transpired that previous to the appointment of Tricoupes as Minister to Constantinople, the Greek Government inquired whether the selection would be agreeable to the Porte and he answered in the negative.

Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres Abating.

BUENOS AYRES, May 26.—The yellow is disappearing and the city begins once more to wear the appearance of activity.

The City of Ragusa Spoken.

LONDON, June 21.—The little ship City of Ragusa, from New York, bound to Liverpool, was spoken, no date, in lat. 48, lon. 32.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Quebeck, has arrived.

LONDON, June 21.—The steamship Collingwood, from Liverpool for Bombay, is believed to have foundered at sea with all on board, thirty in number.

BOMBAY, June 20.—The steamship Shanghai and Mayo, from Hong Kong, bound to Amoy, has been wrecked.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 21.—Consols 92½. Bonds—5-20s of '62 90½; do '65 90½; do '67 90; 10-40s 84¾.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—5-20s of 62, 96½@96¾.

PARIS, June 21.—Rentes 81 francs 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8 5-8@8¾d.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FT. WAYNE, IND., June 21, 1871.

By an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Michigan, Hon. Jesse L. Williams, of this city, has been discharged from his trust as receiver of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, he having filed his closing report and accounts of the same. By a contract now existing between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company and the Continental Improvement Company of Pennsylvania, the latter corporation is bound to complete the entire road from its present northern terminus, two hundred miles from here, to Little Traverse Bay, one hundred miles, and further, by June, 1874, the same to be put in first-class condition in every respect, including station buildings, rolling stock, &c.

FIRST TRAIN ACROSS THE BELLAIRE BRIDGE.

WHEELING, June 21.—The first engine crossed the steel railroad bridge at Bellaire this morning at half-past seven o'clock. A passenger train from the West this morning will be brought across the bridge. The bridge was constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

Two Houses Demolished—One Person Killed and Several Injured.

CHICAGO, June 21.—During a tornado at Scranton, Greene county, Iowa, on Sunday last, the residence of Samuel Huntington was taken up and carried full ten rods and demolished. There were eight persons in the house at the time. Mr. Huntington was instantly killed, and his son, James W. Huntington, and his daughter, Mrs. Rue, were severely injured. The other five were only slightly hurt. The house of Hiram Coleman was also demolished, but none of the inmates seriously injured.

OIL CITY, PA.

A Woman Shoots and Fatally Wounds Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 21, 1871.

Walter H. McPherson was shot three times by his wife this noon. His wounds are probably fatal. It is said the two were quarreling, and that he made a furious assault upon her; but as no one witnessed the affair, the truth is not known. As a matter of course, the woman is in custody.

Order Your Groceries
From the Checkered Front. Full assortment at lowest rates.

NO SUMMER VACATIONS at the Iron City College

THE OIL REGIONS.

A Trip to the Principal Points of Interest.

New Wells in Various Localities—Miscellaneous Items.

A Trip Through the Oil Regions.

A prominent professional gentleman of Allegheny City who is making a jaunt through the Pennsylvania petroleum regions, sends us a lengthy letter descriptive of what he saw there, from which we make the following extracts:

Outside of gratifying one's curiosity in seeing an oil well, Parker's Landing would not be a very inviting place to stop. The hotel accommodations are anything but first-class. In my opinion a good hotel here would pay as largely as a good oil-well. The land in this vicinity is honeycombed with oil-wells, many of which are not productive. I had a conversation with an operative at one of the wells, who informed me that in some good localities here there are as many as three wells to the acre. At Enderton there are some good producing wells, but no large ones. Some say they have not yet got on the "belt."

At Tidioute I found a great many successful oil men living in stately style. Across the river are the Edwardville wells, which have been producing since 1859. There are many new wells on the hill, at West Hickory I found a good producing district on what is known as the Warren and Venango Oil Company's land. The owners are Pittsburghers, and they have several good wells.

Franklin, the center of the lubricating oil district, is the loveliest place in the oil regions. The people are the most affable I have yet met on my journey. There are many wealthy men here, but they seem specially prefer to keep their money in the safe or invest it in Government bonds, rather than invest it in speculations. The Point oil region here has been producing for two years, and the same fault is here observable as at Parker's—the wells are too close together. Two Mile run, McCalmont farm and Patchell run now the center of attraction. On Patchell run Mr. Goss has three wells, which are producing from 100 to 150 barrels per day each. No. 4 is also drilling and near completion. Adjoining the latter is a well going down, belonging to Mr. William Adams, of Pittsburgh. The company will soon be started, one of them by Mr. Thomas Pittock, formerly of your city. Mr. Garrard, of Pittsburgh, is also sinking a well near the Goss well No. 1, with good indications. Within a short distance of the wells above noticed others are going down.

At Driftwood, in Cranberry township, I saw the Fisher well No. 2 flowing. It was a grand spectacle, to see the oil spout out at the rate of 100 to 200 barrels a day. The Milton well, a few rods away, is pumping seventy-five barrels per day.

You must permit me to say a few words to the citizens of Franklin on the bridge question. Considering the wealth of the town, the present condition of the bridge is a disgrace. The people should put up some kind of a structure, even if it is only a foot bridge. The ferry lands its passengers nearly in the middle of the river, and many are the oaths and shrieks cast upon the "hateful ferry" by the people.

I shall next pay a visit to Foster Scrubgrass, and may find time to write you something about these localities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Petroleum Center *Record* prints the following items:

The new well on the Colton lease, Woods farm, has been drilled deeper. Seven feet more of excellent sand-rock was found.

A well for so small a well on the east side of the river, at Walnut Bend, began producing oil at the rate of ten barrels per day when the first sand was struck at a depth of 1,200 feet. A few days ago there was only eighty or ninety barrel well in the same locality.

From a gentleman who paid a visit to the Triumph oil field, near Tidecoute, yesterday, we learn that the parties owning the land have commenced the work of drilling the old wells deeper. It has been demonstrated that another sand rock exists which is seventy-five feet thick in some places. Two or three of the wells have been drilled and are yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels per day each. These wells have been shut down for two or three years, and the grass has grown green on the derricks by which they were located. The finding of another sand rock in this locality will be a great era in the oil business and things look lively at present around Triumph.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., June 21, 1871.

The State Central Committee met here to-day. Over sixty members from all quarters of the State were in attendance. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Secretary, and Ezra Likens, D. F. Houston, of Philadelphia, and P. M. Lytle, of Huntington, were elected additional Secretaries. Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected Treasurer. The Chairman was entrusted with large discretionary powers in relation to the conduct of the campaign. The Committee was harmonious and enthusiastic, and the estimates of the members of the vote of their localities indicate a majority of twenty to twenty-five thousand for the State ticket in October. Colonel Stanton and Bush and leading Republican politicians from all parts of the State were present in consultation with the Committee.

The Republican County Convention of Snyder county met at Middleburg Monday and nominated the following ticket: President Judge, Hon. S. S. Woods; Assembly, Col. Wm. G. Hertzel; County Commissioner, Adam J. Fisher; County Treasurer, Jacob Gross; Auditor, S. A. Wetzell. A vote was taken on the trawder-Gobin system, and it was adopted by a majority of about 300.

The Mercer *Press*, Democratic, has the following in regard to the "new departure": "Should the Democrats of Pennsylvania make a fusion ticket at the October election, the cause will be apparent enough. The abandonment of the vital principle by the Harrisburg Democracy, that the payment in the interior of tens of thousands of the truest Democrats that breathe, who, if the Fifteenth Amendment is to be so abused, can see no little difference in a Republican and Democratic platform as to make it scarcely worth the trouble to fold up a ticket for the ballot box."

A savage growl comes up from the Perry county *Democrat*. It refuses to support the "new departure," and declares that "not ten reliable Democrats" in that county can be "found to indorse the trash plank in the platform." It emphatically declares that "the blunder of Harrisburg upon the 15th Amendment is not binding on the party," and that their action "is an insult to every white American freeman." Such talk as that is rank treason.

YELLOW FEVER IN BUENOS AYRES.

Abatement of the Scourge—Number of Deaths—Incidents.

The latest information from Buenos Ayres is to the effect that the dreadful plague of yellow fever, with which that city had been scourged for some months, has been stayed, the mortality having diminished to an average of fifteen or twenty daily.

A letter states that a singular condition of affairs has arisen with reference to the computation of the total number of deaths since the outbreak of the fever, and a furious newspaper war is raging among the local journals. One paper sets down the number of deaths at 26,260, but this is regarded by other journals as an exaggeration. The United States Consul believes the deaths will not fall short of 30,000, and bases his estimate upon the expressed opinions of many of the most eminent foreign physicians. The plain truth of the matter, says the letter writer, is that all the estimates are pure guess work, and the actual mortality will never be known, unless the figures given by the public authorities are correct. The contagion, it is certain, has materially declined in virulence and extent, and it is now assumed that all danger is passed. The mortality among American residents was very small, owing to three reasons: Firstly, the Americans were not by any means numerous; secondly, most of them left the city, and, lastly, those who were attacked received better attendance than the generality of victims were in previous epidemics.

INCIDENTS OF THE PLAGUE.

The most extraordinary tales are being narrated by eye-witnesses of the scenes related, and continually finding their way into the public prints, and may be put in the form of positive facts. One of these is: Among those current are the following half dozen incidents which have gone the rounds of the press, most of them being vouched for, but forming only specimen cases in among the thousands that have occurred:

In March last a confectioner broke open his cotton while being carried to the South Cemetery, and, feeling faint, weak and horrified, rushed into a neighboring public house and called for a glass of cognac drinking it he said to the *padrero*, "I cannot pay you, as I have no money in my pocket, but come out and get it." The proprietor of the house fled as though a fury was pursuing them. A street messenger, carrying an empty coffin on his head, saw them, a grogshop, and putting the coffin on the counter, drinks till he falls to the floor, and is carried off to the coffin. An Italian coach driver on the Northern railway line was lying in agony in his bed. Suddenly he starts up and rushes from the house a maniac. He meets a fellow countryman and tells him "I am going to catch my train." His comrade took him back to his home, but he died two hours after reaching it. In the *conventillos*, a class of poor alleyway tenement houses, the mortality was dreadful, and as many as from seventy dead bodies are reported to have been taken from one of these fever dens, and the scavenger carts were employed in the removal of the corpses, sometimes actually breaking down from the weight. At one time coffins were publicly hawked or peddled about the streets, and later the Popular Commission distributed them gratuitously to the poor. One day a man came up and asked for a coffin from the Commission for a dead relative. The burial case was furnished, and two days later he appeared and asked for a coffin for the same person as the first one was used for. It finally turned out that he had, with some acquaintances, been indulging in a drunken spree, leaving the relative unburied. At last one of the acquaintances died of fever, and his friends, not promptly put into the coffin; "and now," said he, "we are going to bury Senor Smith."

In the haste of flight from the city many houses were abandoned, with all their contents, and at once the thieves set up a public auction house by candle-light for the sale of the goods. This occurred in scores of instances, and the police hold large numbers of keys of abandoned dwellings. During Holy Week—which terminated April 8—the plague reached its extreme violence, and it was at that time that coffins, or rather pinewood boxes, were peddled in the streets. At this time also a new cemetery was opened, and the workmen who were employed as grave-diggers actually pursued their ghastly calling to the light of lanterns far into the night, being unable to inter the bodies as fast as they arrived during the day. It may interest many persons also to learn that among these grave-diggers and mortuary laborers there was a smaller ratio of deaths than among any other class of people.

Relief of a substantial description is still being sent in freely by our neighboring South American cities, and there is still a large need of aid. Montevideo has forwarded fully $50,000 in cash alone.

Mrs. Swisshelm in Favor of Woman Suffrage.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., June 21st, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It was our rare pleasure, last Monday evening, to hear the gifted Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm deliver a lecture in this place to an intelligent and appreciative audience. Without a single note, Mrs. Swisshelm presented the Bible view of this subject, and showed satisfactorily that on this as well as on many other subjects pertaining to the rights and welfare of the race, the Bible has been misinterpreted and wrested from its true meaning.

For more than an hour she held the riveted attention of all, and at the close the audience lingered as if unwilling to leave, and seemingly to say, "We want to hear more." Full of hope, the speaker will return at some future time and present the legal aspect of the question, they slowly retired.

It is not necessary to say that she took advanced ground, after running counter to long cherished views; but, from what we heard after the lecture, there was a general acquiescence in the views presented.

Mrs. Swisshelm is a clear thinker and vigorous writer, and it is certainly refreshing to hear a pioneer in the realm of thought, who occupies a position from where the masses still stand in a benighting age. TRAVELER.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TROUBLES AT COREA.

No Further News of the Affair Received—The Ku-Klux Investigation—Democratic Members of the Committee Opposed to Sending a Sub-Committee to the Disturbed Districts, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1871.

The Troubles at Corea.

The Navy Department is hourly expecting a telegram from Commodore Rogers, by way of Shanghai, giving further particulars of the late troubles at Corea, there being nothing definite as yet except what has been already published, and this information being of a meagre character. All opinions as to the extent of the troubles are merely speculations. Ministers Gerolt and Thornton, who were to have gone to Europe to-day, have postponed their departures until further advices from this point are received, when they desire to have a complete understanding with our Government as to the best policy to be pursued in punishing the offenders.

The Ku-Klux Investigation.

The Democratic members of the Ku-Klux Committee have been constantly complaining that no sub-committee was sent South to make actual observations on the spot. To-day Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, made a motion that three members of the committee be immediately sent to the disturbed districts in North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. Frank Blair asked that consideration of the matter be postponed for the present, and finally, on a formal motion, the resolution was laid on the table, the Democrats on the Committee voteing to table it.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1871.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make no appointment to the office of Commissioner of Customs until Congress shall have another opportunity to pass a bill heretofore prepared by him for the purpose of making this an executive office, and creating a Third Controller of the Treasury. A majority of the members of Congress now done in the Secretary's office, and the remainder can be easily supervised by the acting Commissioner.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEW OF THE INDIAN SITUATION HOPEFUL.

General Sherman has returned from his tour of inspection throughout the west and southwest. He considers the apprehensions felt of a wide-spread Indian war along the Texas frontier as in a great measure unfounded. The Kiowa view of the situation is much more hopeful than many have heretofore supposed.

OHIO.

The Republican State Convention.

Gen. E. F. Noyes Nominated for Governor.

AN EXCELLENT PLATFORM ADOPTED.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Republican State Convention of Ohio met this morning, with General Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Athens, as Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. Colonel D. H. Moore, in which he made feeling allusion to the death of Mr. Vallandigham, and to his widow. The Convention is the largest assembled here for many years, and great enthusiasm is manifested.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: First District, Benjamin Eggleston; Second, Henry Kessler; Third, J. W. Milligan; Fourth, G. V. Dorsey; Fifth, J. M. Alexander; Sixth, John A. Smith; Seventh, L. J. Critchfield; Eighth, Isaac Goss; Ninth, Jacob Parker; Tenth, Mark Waggoner; Eleventh, John F. Wilson; Twelfth, Samuel D. Turney; Thirteenth, A. W. Train; Fourteenth, R. M. Stinchcomb; Fifteenth, D. K. Watson; Seventeenth, Jacob A. Ambler; Eighteenth, R. P. Spaulding; Nineteenth, Mark Hanna.

After the transaction of some other preliminary business, the convention took a recess until two o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock, Ex-Governor William Dennison was appointed temporary chairman, and E. R. Preston, Secretary. Hon. Martin Welker, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the Republican platform, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, as follows: First, the Republican party of the United States may well challenge the admiration and gratitude of the country for its patriotism, courage and wisdom in preserving the union of the States, in the late rebellion, firmness and magnanimity in establishing over all the people liberty and equality before the law; in its gratitude and generous provision for the national defenders and pensioners; for its inviolate honor and good faith toward the national creditor, and for its wise, just and economical administration of public affairs, as well in peace as in war.

Second, We not only recognize the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States as accomplished facts, but also as just, wise and valid articles of organic law, to be maintained in their full integrity as parts of the Constitution now, henceforth and forever.

Third, We declare

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Mckeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACE, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUTCH, Lawrence.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE statements made by the Rev. Dr. STRANG about Colonel GEORGE H. BUTLER'S discreditable operations as Consul General in Egypt, are fully corroborated by Mr. ALEXANDER C. EVANGELIDES, formerly Vice Consul under BUTLER, and by other credible persons, speaking from personal knowledge. The conduct of BUTLER compromises his country in the eyes of the rest of the world, and our Government cannot do less than promptly remove him. The post is a very important one, and no one but a gentleman who will worthily represent the character and intelligence of our country should be sent to fill it. The removal of Mr. HALE and the appointment of BUTLER was a humiliating mistake—rather worse, perhaps, than a number of other foreign appointments.

IT is evident that DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS & Co. do not intend to be run over by the new departure, or deprived of the privilege of expressing their views. They have bought a paper, and Mr. STEPHENS will edit it. It is plain, therefore, that they intend to make fight over the new issue of acquiescence; not only this, but that they feel that they are backed, as doubtless they are, especially in the cotton States, where the rebellion acquired its first strength. It cannot be doubted that in those States these men are yet potent; and it is intimated that a part of their purpose will be to influence them, with as many more as can be induced to do so, to stand aloof from the ensuing Democratic National Convention.

In spite of all our advice to the contrary, our Democratic friends of this State continue to quarrel and call each other naughty names. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, official organ of the party, tells the Westchester *Jeffersonian*, which refuses to depart, that it is engaged in "a bad cause," meaning thereby the cause in which itself has heretofore been all along engaged, and in which it has wrought so zealously and lovingly. It is unquestionably as true as Gospel, and we have no doubt that the *Patriot* always so understood it, even when doing its level best in its behalf. But if it is "a bad cause," what are you going to do with the immense multitude who refuse to believe in or accede to any other? "Captain," cried a Celtic brave, through the crevices of his commander's log hut, "I've got a prisoner." "Bring him in, Pat," replied the Captain. "Faith, yer honor, he won't let me," responded the gallant high private.

WHEN, a number of days ago, our special Washington correspondent unearthed the doleful "unintentional mistake" of the Ohio Democracy, in nominating Col. MCCOOK upon a ballot of 221, while LIEUT. EWING received a vote of 243, our neighbor the *Post* derided the story as a fiction woven out of whole cloth. It seems to have been perfectly correct, however. The Ohio *State Journal* declares it to have been known all along, and we now learn that it is generally admitted on all hands. A Cincinnati journal comes to the rescue by suggesting that Gen. EWING resign his right to the nomination for Governor in favor of McCOOK, receiving in consideration therefor the pledge that he shall have the Senatorship in case the Democracy carry the Legislature. This would be a fair bargain, and would at once lift the unterrified out of their dilemma. The *Post* is said to have some influence among its party in Eastern Ohio. What does it think of this plan?

OF greater ultimate importance to the permanent welfare of the South than Ku-Klux laws or Amnesty measures is the question of its Common Schools. Every new school house is a pledge and prophecy of a better civilization, every fresh invoice of primers and copy-books renders more firm and stable the foundations of the Government under which we live. Ignorance is the mother of disorder, while knowledge is of kin to method and prosperity. After all is said and done, we must rely far more upon the slow processes and agencies of education, for a right solution of the painful Southern riddle, than upon the interdictions and prohibitions of law. It is cheering, therefore, to observe, from the report of the Commissioner of Education, the progress which has been made in the public school system in the Southern States. From this report it appears that, with the exception of Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky—which are bitterly hostile to the elevation of the negroes, and North Carolina, in which State the Democratic Legislature has reduced the salary of the State Superintendent, and deprived him of all clerical assistance, for the purpose of impairing the efficiency and usefulness of the common school system—the reconstructed States are making real and commendable progress in the direction of popular education. In a number of these States there is still a considerable amount of opposition to these schools, cropping out in threatenings, persecutions and expulsions of teachers, but on the other hand we notice that in Mississippi and other States a large number of ex-Confederate soldiers are engaged in teaching, while the Superintendent of Education in Virginia, and the Principal of the Petersburg high school for colored pupils, both zealous advocates of the free school system, were officers in the rebel army, one of them serving on the staff of General LEE. All this is not only gratifying as showing how surely, if slowly, the old fires of hatred and bitterness are dying out, and the old barriers of caste and prejudice crumbling away, but also as indicating the certainty that the time will sooner or later come wherein it will be found that the iron blows of battle and sorrow have veritably welded us into one.

VICTOR HUGO.

Whatever they may say about VICTOR HUGO, however we may wonder or laugh at his eccentricities, it is hardly possible for those to despise him who have any sufficient knowledge of his life and writings. In the absence of such knowledge some terribly harsh judgments have been lately passed upon him. No allowance is made for the poet's very peculiar temperament, or for the trials to which he has been subjected. His noble and heart-stirring appeals in behalf of right and liberty, his eloquent denunciations of wrong and oppression on many occasions in former years, are all forgotten, and the great idealist is ridiculed and vilified as if he had notoriously proved false to the struggles and convictions of his life. It is surprising how many seem to know him only as the author of those absurdly patriotic harangues in which Paris was exalted as a holy city and the Germans vilipended as savages. In some quarters it seems taken for granted that HUGO, if not responsible directly for the doings of the Communists, has made himself essentially so by giving them his approval. The truth is that in the Bonapartist affair the old poet appears to have acted with a degree of courage and unselfishness worthy of the most respectful recognition. If his proceedings were marked by the impression of folly from which his movements in practical matters are seldom free, if his action was quixotic, HUGO displayed in the affair a spirit which the world cannot afford to ignore or misrepresent. Safely lodged in Brussels with his children and grandchildren, he put everything most precious in his sight to hazard for the sake of an important principle in danger of violation. Amidst the alarm prevailing in Belgium at the time among the upper and middle classes, the peril which he incurred by his interposition must have seemed full of menace to himself, and the incidents which followed the publication of his protest showed that the peril was real. We quote a few sentences from the letter which provoked the order for his banishment.

"I protest against the declaration of the Belgian Government relative to the vanquished of Paris. Whatever people may say or do, these vanquished persons are political characters. I was not with them. I accept the principle of the Commune, I accept not the men, I have protested against their acts, &c., &c. I return to the Belgian Government: It is wrong in refusing asylum. Law permits this refusal, justice prohibits it. Asylum is an ancient right; it is the sacred right of the unfortunate. In the middle age, the church granted asylum, even to parricides. As for me I declare this—that asylum which the Belgian Government refuses I offer. Where? in Belgium. I do. Belgium that honor. I offer asylum at Brussels, at the *place des Barricades*, No. 4. I set down of the vanquished of Paris, let a man of the association called the Commune, which Paris has not much fancied, and which I, for my part, have never approved, let those three men, were he my personal enemy, especially if he is my personal enemy, let him enter, I will open, I say in my house. He is inviolable. . . . I speak here of political characters. . . One word more—it can be affirmed that England will not deliver up the refugees of the Commune. Why put Belgium below England? The glory of Belgium is to be an asylum. Let us not take from it this glory. . . The Belgian Government will be against me, but the Belgian people will be with me."

In the Belgian Senate the members were unanimous in favor of the expulsion of the author of this protest which was denounced as a bravado, and as an outrage likely to compromise the public tranquility. In the Chamber of Representatives, the subject was treated in nearly the same way. In fact, the letter caused great excitement and general indignation throughout the country. HUGO'S son FRANCOIS VICTOR describes an attack made upon his father's house at night, which was evidently nothing more than an attempt to frighten the author of the protest. If HUGO's object was, as his enemies allege, merely to create a sensation, the protest has been one of his most successful works.

WHO SHALL BE THE NEW LEADER?

The untimely death of VALLANDIGHAM having left the Democracy without a recognized leader, we respectfully suggest that overtures be made to Senator FRANK P. BLAIR to come forward and assume the direction of affairs. He has a number of qualities which peculiarly fit him for the onerous position—bravery, zeal, eloquence, adroitness, with the utmost freedom and straightforwardness of speech. A considerable portion of his record is also in special keeping with the general objects and purposes of the new departure, at least so far as they are at present known. He fought against the rebellion, which Democracy now condemns. He contributed his energies to the emancipation of the blacks, which Democracy now approves. He has been a member of the Republican party, with whose old clothes Democracy is now endeavoring to cover its nakedness. He has also exerted himself nobly in denunciation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as Democracy has likewise done. He has encouraged resistance to the constitutional authority of the nation. he has counselled the forcible overthrow of the governments of the Southern States, he has characterized the process of reconstruction as fraudulent, null and void, he has expressed himself in favor of a white man's government exclusively, and he was the choice of the Democracy for the second highest place within their gift, at the last Presidential election. If his record on the question of negro suffrage should to some be unpalatable, let his gallant services in the field plead as an atonement for that error: while if, on the other hand, his former political principles should in certain quarters militate against him, let it be remembered that he wrote the famous BROADHEAD letter, in expiation of his offense. Clearly, BLAIR is the man for the occasion. Democracy is in a dilemma, and so is FRANK. It is hopelessly at loggerheads with itself, and so is he. It declares that to be white to-day which was black yesterday, after his own manner. They are each upon the same road, only FRANK has been trudging in one direction, while Democracy has toiled on in another. But if they keep on in their several ways, they will evidently meet somewhere, and we advise them that if they cannot strike up a bargain the moment that this occurs. He is lonely, and so are they. He can warm them of the dangers that threaten in front, and they can acquaint him with the pitfalls that lie hid in the rear. If he should urge that to go forward is ruin, they can reply that to go backward is death. The experience they lack he possesses, while in those things whereof he is haply ignorant, they are thoroughly wise. They are therefore evidently suited for each other's necessities. His war record acts as a set-off to their opposition to coercion, and their acceptance of the situation counterbalances his revolutionary doctrines. What better basis of agreement could possibly be afforded or expected? Democracy has seen the error of its ways, and so has FRANK. FRANK has performed the extraordinary feat of swallowing himself bodily, and so has Democracy. Democracy is without a leader, and FRANK is without a party. If Democracy is sincere in its new professions, the earlier Republicanism of BLAIR will exactly suit it; while if it is merely assuming an appearance of virtue, his present principles are in precise accordance with its own. In whatever light the matter is viewed, the propriety and fitness of the coalition is palpable and beyond question. It is a perfect match. Who forbids the banns?

FATHER HYACINTHE, in a letter, dated the 29th ult., from Rome to the Paris *Gaulois* acknowledges the sympathy expressed by the Italian Government for France, and desires that the ties uniting France and Italy should be drawn closer. He also advises a union of the Latin races in view of the menacing preponderance of the German and Sclave races.

Such talk about the Latin and German races finds much sympathy just now in France, and to some extent in Italy. Some of the most intelligent Italians, however, are able to take a more comprehensive as well as rational view of the international relations of the future. Thus the eminent Italian professor, CIVINIS, in a lately published essay on the new German Empire, refers with some contempt to such notions as those broached by Father HYACINTHE. He sees no reason why all the so-called Latin peoples must go down with the humiliation of France. It is, he says substantially, hard to understand why a nation made up of Celts and Franks should be called specifically Latin, and especially is it difficult to comprehend by what title the name of "earliest born among the Latins" should belong to the people which was first subjugated in the seventh or eighth century of the city of Rome, at a time when the Latin language had been spoken for many ages! Yet France claims to be the oldest of the Latin nations, in whose fortunes the glory of the rest is bound up. This seems to Professor CIVINIS one of several theories struck out by French vanity and too readily accepted by the Italians. With respect to the German empire, he believes that it has attained to its present splendid position simply in virtue of the eternal law which secures pre-eminence to science, skill, strength, perseverance and all good virtues. True, Germany has taken the place of France as the leader of civilization. But should we have rejoiced to see the laws of the universe subverted for the honor of France and the other Latin nations? The lists are still open, and these peoples may still attain to all the power and glory to which their native and acquired qualities entitle them. Either the Latins still have the stuff in them to fulfill a great historic part, and alarm in view of German preponderance is a foolish delusion; or the Latins are worn out and incapable of accomplishing valuable results for the world, and in that case, German predominance is not only a blessing to mankind but a necessity.

Professor CIVINIS says he lives in hope that the Italians have virtue enough to conquer their prejudices, to perceive the truth and their own good, and to recognize in the German empire one of those grand events by which civilization at the right moment receives a new form and fresh elements of progress and beneficence for the whole human race. He trusts that a close alliance will be formed between Germany and Italy less for the sake of material security to the latter than that the Italians may learn to resemble the Germans in their perseverance, moral dignity, respect for knowledge and fidelity to their convictions of truth and duty. Most of our readers will probably agree that such an alliance would be better for Italy than the intimate relations with France, which FATHER HYACINTHE wishes to see established.

The *Courier-Journal* exhorts the people of Louisville to turn their attention more extensively to manufacturing. It very aptly says: "The city of this great valley that first sets out in the direction we have indicated will have the greatest promises of success." The advantages of Louisville cannot be denied, and if her citizens are wise they will heed the advice of their leading journal.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A handsome railroad sleeping car recently arrived in New York from San Francisco. It was manufactured in the latter city and is exhibited as a specimen of California mechanism and woods. It is sixty-seven feet long and ten wide, and there are in it thirty-five kinds of wood, upon which there is neither paint, carving or gilding. The names of the several woods are: Oregon pine, Oregon cedar, California pine, Oregon oak, plain laurel, laurel root, birdseye, Oregon maple, prima vera, alder, Oregon ash, rosewood, manzanilla, redwood root, madroe, manzanita, core wood, linalon, maquite, tomano, orange wood, zebra, abage verna, armita, ebony, ligmum vitæ, satin wood, maple.

The first bale of the Ramie plant ready for the market has been prepared at New Orleans, by the inventor of the Ramie machine. This Ramie is the first of this year's crop, grown about four miles below that city, and besides it is said that from the same plants there will be three more bales cut during the year. The Ramie from which the bale referred to was produced was cut on the 20th of May, and on the next day after the cutting was passed through the machine. The bale weighs one hundred pounds.

At the recent meeting of the Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, an interesting essay was read by Rev. J. B. Neely. He claimed that Philadelphia has the honor of being the first conference seat in America, the first conference having been held there in 1773, and also the second and third, in '74 and '75. The fourth was held in Baltimore, the fifth at Deer Creek, Md., and the sixth at Leesburg, Va., in 1778. At this time there was but one conference for the continent, the members calling themselves "the preachers in connection with Rev. John Wesley." In 1779 two conferences met—one for the benefit of the preachers north, and the other for those south of the Potomac. There were then 10,500 members belonging to both conferences, very few of them being north of the Southern boundary of Pennsylvania. These sixty preachers and twenty six circuits in 1782.

The Masonic fraternity of Philadelphia will dedicate on Saturday, (St. John's Day), a beautiful monument in Mount Moriah Cemetery to William B. Schreiber, who was for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. That position was first held by the grandfather of the deceased, then by his father, and subsequently by himself, and is now held by his son. The monument will cost $6,500, which sum has been contributed entirely by the fraternity of the Philadelphia jurisdiction. The column and die were executed in Italy, the whole being composed entirely of the finest Italian marble.

The 22d day of next September has been set apart as the time for unveiling the statue of Mr. Lincoln in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The day has been chosen on account of its being the anniversary of the day Mr. Lincoln issued his preliminary emancipation proclamation.

A gentleman of experience in such matters represents that the disease which has broken out among the horses in New York City is not, as was at first supposed, a malady of recent origin, but has long been known in Algiers and other parts of northern Africa, where the horses have from time to time suffered severely from its effects. The Bedouins term it *Borsic*, and attribute it to an inflammation of the bowels, caused by the inhalation of the sands of the desert. The endemic has also made at different times frightful inroads among the cavalry of the French army stationed in Africa. The French designated it as an inflammation of the stomach, and call it *peripheipie*. Their treatment is an injection of turpentine and sulphate of zinc, with boluses of tar balls administered at short intervals, which are said to be very successful.

The staff of Mr. Berg's P. C. A. Society in New York city are making determined efforts to stop the overcrowding of street cars. On last Sunday evening notice was sent to a car depot that the officers of society would be detailed to stop all overloaded cars unless extra teams were hitched on. The company acted wisely, acceding to the demand for extra teams, but on Monday things lapsed into their old way, the cars coming across town with one hundred passengers and upward apiece. They were stopped successively until seven cars, all equally packed, with only two poor horses to each, blocked up the road, and a complete blockade of the whole line for for three hours was the result. This done, it was stated, would be repeated daily until the company make better arrangements for the better accommodation of their passengers and take more care of their horse flesh.

PERSONAL.

The statement, widely published, that Hon. JOS. MEDILL, of Chicago, had purchased for $50,000 a celebrated plantation in Louisiana it seems is incorrect. Mr. MEDILL says, in the Chicago *Tribune*, that he is not aware of having made any such purchase.

Hiram Powers writes to the New York *Evening Post*: I suppose that you, as well as all other well-wishers for art in our country, have been mortified, if not really disgusted, at the success of the Vinnie Ream statue of our glorious old Lincoln! An additional $6,000 paid for this caricature! Clark Mills was bad enough, but this last act of Congress in favor of a female lobby member, who has no more talent for art than the carver of weeping willows on tombstones, really fills the mind of the genuine student of art who thinks that views of the profound study of art as a science is necessary with despair. For why should we study and waste years of our lives in order to do well, while only the honor comes to—not ourselves, but may to our memories long after we are dead, and all the profit to monumental cake?

E. Remington, of the gun firm, a few days since, doubled his endowment subscription for the Syracuse University, $25,000, and gave his check for $50,000. He had previously purchased and given the St. Charles Hotel proper to the Methodist denomination for a public establishment. His united donations in Syracuse amount to $170,000.

John Morrissey contradicts the reports going the rounds of the newspapers that his "den" at Saratoga is open to ladies to gamble in. He says: "I have lived in Saratoga nine years, and no lady has ever gambled, nor will ever gamble in my house. By request, ladies have been permitted to look at the house and furniture, but the comment it has occasioned far and near prompts me to decline any further visits from them. Furthermore, my house is intended for visitors, not residents of Saratoga.

The Revision of the Bible.

Mr. G. Vance Smith, a Unitarian clergymen, who is a member of the body selected in England to revise the translation of the Bible, and was at first objected to by the Convocation of Canterbury, because he did not acknowledge the divinity of Christ, but retained for his scholarship, recently spoke at Birmingham with reference to the labor of revision. He said:

"The public might rely on it they would receive at the hands of the revisers a greatly improved version of the Scriptures. It would take a long time—it was thought it would take five or six years to revise the New Testament, and even longer to revise the Old; but when it was remembered how great a multitude of people were interested in the work, and that the work might live one or two hundred years, the length of time must not be grudged. So far as they had gone, the new version satisfied him extremely, and in this respect, at least, it read like the old one. There were changes in almost every verse—in some verses several—some more important than others, but all tending to a more exact representation of the original; but, notwithstanding these numerous changes, it was the wish of the company to adhere as closely as possible to the old style, with which the people had been familiar from their childhood. The changes made in the new version read extremely well, measuring it by the standard of the old one, and one hearing it read would hardly know it was a new version."

SOME time ago we gave an extract from a speech delivered at Houston, Texas, by ex-Congressman OGDEN, who sacrificed his principles as a Republican in order to obtain a Democratic nomination. The harangue in question was quite as inflammatory in its tone as the late speech of TOOMBS and DAVIS, in consequence of which he was rewarded by the position that this precious patriot of the coat of many political colors was a candidate for renomination at the hands of his newly found friends. This guess turns out to have been true; but, sad to say, his constituents, after using him to the top of their inclination, and causing him to become an apostate of so deep a dye that it is not possible his former political friends can ever again receive him into communion, have now themselves repudiated him and cast him out from their fold, so that the poor fellow is not only without a nomination, but also without a party; since if he has the spirit of a mouse he will of course refuse longer to affiliate with such a set of ingrates as these. In the absence, therefore, of any pressing engagements, we advise him to spend an occasional hour in the study of a certain good old Book, which somewhere between its lids contains this passage: "The way of the transgressor is hard." It may possibly afford him food for reflection.

IN his speech at the recent unveiling of the Morse statue in New York, Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, alluding to the agencies of the subtle wire in promoting the peace, happiness and prosperity of mankind, made the following eloquent reference to the inventor:

"If he is entitled to be esteemed a benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before—with what honors shall we crown him through whom wars have been postponed, and shortened—peace promoted and extended—time annihilated and distance abolished—and all the highest and noblest faculties of man multiplied, extended and enlarged?"

This was appropriate, and deserved. But what shall be thought of the effort now being made to place these elevating and ennobling instrumentalities of civilization in the hands of a hard and selfish monopolist, whose care it will be, not to promote and extend the benign influences thus beautifully described, but to pile up other millions of money on his already monstrous and overpowering wealth? If Morse is a benefactor in having given the telegraph to the people, what is Vanderbilt, whose all devouring selfishness seeks to pluck it from their custody?

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided the question as to who are manufacturers of tobacco. He says: "Any one who puts up for use or consumption scraps, waste clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco is declared to be a manufacturer of tobacco. Selling these refuse scraps, &c., so far as the same are an unavoidable incident to a cigar manufacturer's business, does not render him liable to pay a special tax and to otherwise qualify as a tobacco manufacturer. The law, however, imposes a tax of sixteen cents per pound on such refuse, and whenever sold he must enclose them in a legal package and affix the proper revenue stamp and cancel it. The other requirements, such as a label or caution notice, number of factory, name of manufactory, are not deemed necessary.

BEFORE Judge Gilbert, holding special term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, an application was made on Monday for an injunction to restrain JAS. Freeland, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, including Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, from collecting the income tax, and on Tuesday was granted by the Collector to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted against him. A similar injunction will soon be applied for before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in that county.

IT is now stated that the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make no appointment to the office of Commissioner of Customs until Congress shall have had another opportunity to pass a bill heretofore prepared by him, looking toward making this an executive office, and creating a Third Comptroller of the Treasury. A majority of the business of the bureau is now done in the Secretary's office, and the remainder can be easily supervised by the now acting Commissioner.

THE *World* says Mr. Boutwell's new loan "is undoubtedly a failure," only "$70,000,000 of the five per cents having found purchasers." But the *Tribune* takes another view of the matter. "We do not," says that paper, "regard it as a failure" that nearly $70,000,000 of six per cents have been converted into fives, saving $700,000 per annum to the country. "There will not be much grumbling if Mr. Boutwell keeps on failing in this way.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Some of the most amusing books of the last thirty years have been books of the professional class. We do not, however, allude either to theological or legal, or medical works, whether formal treatises or reports of cases in any one of the departments of law, physic or divinity. No doubt many of those books *are* amusing to the members of these professions respectively, though they are apt to seem dull and soporific to the general reader. The professional works to which we allude as sources of amusement, are books which treat of persons rather than of things, books designed to illustrate by anecdotes and personal details the peculiarities and habits of professional men, doctors, lawyers and preachers. Until a very recent period, as a general rule, every member of each of these professions was a man of education. Cultivated in mind and devoted to pursuits which made constant demands upon his intellect, sharpening his powers of reason and observation, quickening his sympathies in all directions and placing him in contact with the world at all points, he was an object of special interest to his fellow men within the sphere of his activity, if not beyond it. The freedom and elevation of his condition were well adapted to develop idiosyncrasies and to form original characters, so that in every village and country side some of the best and most interesting material for conversation was derived from the sayings and doings of the prominent local preachers and lawyers of the region. Though much of this matter would appear commonplace or coarse at the present day, much of it was really good and worthy of permanent record. The professional books of amusement referred to above are chiefly British origin, several "honest Griffiths" having, a good many years ago, undertaken to gather up the traditional fragments of clerical, legal and medical wit, humor, asperities and amenities, which seemed entitled to preservation. It is a pity that zeal and industry in the United States did not earlier receive an impulse in the same direction. However, somewhat has been done and much may still be done to supply the deficiency. In Dr. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, scattered here and there amidst graver matter there are many anecdotes and traits of clerical manners, which, if collected and skilfully arranged and illustrated, would form an admirable book of light and entertaining reading. It would be very creditable to the profession also as exemplifying the truth, that excellent wit may exist without the alliance of either profaneness or indecency. Though less abundant, still in memoirs, letters and other sources, good material exist for the compilation of a similar volume in honor of American doctors.

The foregoing remarks have been suggested by an examination of the new edition just issued, of Mr. J. L. Bigelow's *Bench and Bar*. The book in its first form, published in 1867, is, no doubt, familiar to many of our readers. About one hundred and sixty pages of anecdotes have been added to the present edition. The book is well printed, well bound and quite richly illustrated with likenesses of celebrated English and American Judges and lawyers, Salmon P. Chase's fine head forming the frontispiece of the volume. As to the title-page the volume claims to be "a complete digest of the wit, humor, amenities, and asperities of the law;" a claim so extensive as to make disappointment with the contents inevitable. Before entering upon his work the author does not appear to have formed a very distinct conception of a plan to be closely followed in its preparation. Hence matter is sometimes introduced which has no sufficient connections with the scope of the book. It may also be doubted whether a more rigid exercise of taste would have excluded some of the anecdotes admitted, as well as modified. If it had not suppressed some of the expressions of admiration touching persons and their intellectual displays. However, after all necessary deductions, Mr. Bigelow's work contains a very large collection of amusing anecdotes and personal traits, which not only illustrate the characters of famous judges and lawyers but throw light upon the history of manners and social progress in the United States. Harper Brothers, E. Miner, Fifth avenue.

The Commercial Travelers' Guide Book, a compact volume of nearly four hundred pages, seems to contain everything likely to be of direct use to the class for whom it was intended. This class, by the way, is represented in the *Guide* to be much larger than is commonly supposed. Without pretending to minute accuracy of statement, it estimates their number at about fifty thousand in the United States. In a well written introduction a history of commercial traveling is given, with extensive details concerning the duties and qualifications of the energetic agents who at present perform so important a part in the trade and commerce of the United States and Europe. Attached to the volume is a good railway map of the United States. Published by Dayton & Co., 677 Broadway, New York.

Studies in Literature by G. W. Griffin is an unpretending little volume which now appears in its second edition. This is evidence of a certain success. Mr. Griffin is somewhat known to the public as a newspaper editor, having been formerly associated in that capacity with the late George D. Prentice. Of the "studies" the most interesting is a sketch of the life and character of the former editor of the Louisville *Journal*. The biographer writes about Prentice with an enthusiasm quite evidently unaffected, which is creditable to the heart of each of the friends. Upon the disinterested reader, however, the eulogy, if marked by more careful discrimination and less intensity of expression, would have made an impression more favorable to its object. Thus Mr. Griffin says that "such was Mr. Prentice's intimacy with the Latin and Greek languages that upon the spur of the moment he often gave criticisms of as profound a character as though he devoted himself exclusively to the study of the classics." And elsewhere he says that we are told that Prentice was "almost a perfect master of mathematics." All this may be true, but is rather unlikely. Mr. Prentice was, undoubtedly a very able man, well furnished for the line of work which he marked out for himself or found marked out for him. The public impression regarding his talents and attainments is rather distinctly defined and not easily changed. Hence when accomplishments so extraordinary are claimed for him, the reader naturally doubts the correctness of the statement, or at least asks for evidence. The statement is very likely to start scepticism in the mind of the hearer as to what is profound in classical criticism. According to Mr. Griffin, Gibbon, "for some unaccountable reason, passes hurriedly over many important events which took place toward the close of his Belisarius's life." Then he tells us that Lord Mahon attempted to repair the deficiency, but his genius and scholarship were inadequate to the task, although he devoted much energy and research to it. He examined minutely the writings of Cruntius, Volaterranus, Pontanus, Marcellinus and Ignatius, and wrote a volume entitled *Belisarius, Tydeides, Agathias and Ling.*" As Belisarius flourished in the sixth century after Christ, it is of course very wonderful that "the genius and scholarship of Lord Mahon" found no satisfactory account of his death or of his last years in the works of writers who lived and wrote hundreds of years before Belisarius was born. Such haphazard statements concerning the intellectual attainments of others, and such a lack of knowledge of one's own ignorance under the guise of superior knowledge, are so common among a certain class of American writers as to deserve exposure. When Mr. Griffin is content to say what he thinks, and to confine his language within the limits of his information, he is not a bad writer. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia; S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Professor Tyndall's writings are so well known and so well appreciated in this country that a new book by him is certain to find multitudes of admiring readers. One of the greatest of living physicists, he does not disdain but cherishes and cultivates. It seeks to cultivate popular sympathy and interest in his high and difficult researches. Whether with or without good reason, he believes in knowledge as a means of individual and social elevation, and from a feeling of duty embraces frequent opportunities of appearing before the public as a scientific missionary. *Fragments of Science for Unscientific People* is the title of his last publication, which consists of a series of detached essays, lectures and reviews." In the preface, Professor Tyndall states that from America the impulse came which induced him to gather these Fragments together, and he therefore dedicates them to his friends in the United States." Besides the lecture on the Scientific Use of the Imagination, and the lecture on Dust and Disease, already widely circulated in this country in the "Yale Scientific Series," the volume contains lectures on the constitution of nature, on prayer and natural law, on miracles and special providence, on the scope and limit of scientific materialism, and on a number of other subjects equally interesting. Though concerning one of these Professor Tyndall expresses opinions far from orthodox, his manner of presenting them is uniformly free from the offense of irreverence or flippancy. If the scientific view of these high subjects is to be stated or discussed at all in a popular way, the task could hardly be performed in a less objectionable or more becoming spirit than marks these writings. Always as clear as Huxley, and on more metaphysical ground stronger than he, Tyndall is quite free from Huxley's arrogance.

We quote a passage or two from the *Fragments* for their personal interest.

"I walked down Regent street some time ago with a man of great gifts and acquirements, discussing with him various theological questions. I could not accept his views of the origin and ordering of the universe, nor was I prepared to enunciate any definite views of my own. He turned to me at length and said: 'You surely must have a theory of the universe.' That I should in one way or another have settled this mystery of mysteries was natural to my friend a matter of course. 'I have not even a theory of magnetism,' was my reply. We ought to learn to wait, and pause before closing with the advances of those expounders of the ways of God to men, who offer us intellectual peace at the modest cost of intellectual life."

"It is vain, I think, to attempt to separate moral and emotional nature from intellectual nature. Let a man but observe himself, and he will, if I mistake not, find that in nine cases out of ten, moral or intellectual considerations, as the case may be, are the motive force which pushes the intellect into action. The reading of the works of two men, neither of them imbued with the spirit of modern science, neither of them, indeed, friendly to that spirit, has placed me here to-day. These men are the English Carlyle and the American Emerson. I must ever remember with gratitude that through them the cold German winters Carlyle placed me in my study, even when ice was on the surface, at the outset every morning; not slavishly but cheerfully, meeting each day's studies with a resolute will, determined whether victor or vanquished, not to shrink from difficulty. I never should have gone through Analytical Geometry and the Calculus had it not been for those men. I never should have become a physical investigator, and never would them I should not have been here to-day. They told me what I ought to do in a way that caused me to do it, and all my consequent intellectual action is to be traced to this purely moral source. To Carlyle and Emerson I ought to add Fichte, the greatest representative of German idealism. These three unscientific men made me a practical scientific worker. They called out 'Act!' I hearkened to the summons, taking the liberty, however, of determining for myself the direction which effort was to take."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE GROTE, THE HISTORIAN.

The cable has announced the death in England on Sunday last of George Grote, the historian. Mr. G. had attained the age of seventy-six, having been born in 1794. In his early years he was a clerk in his father's banking house in Threadneedle street, London, but devoted all his leisure time to study. In 1823 he commenced the preparation of his great work, "The History of Greece," of which the first volume was published in 1846 and the last in 1856. Besides this, he was the author of similar treatises and review articles on subjects connected with Greek history and philosophy. About the time of the Reform movement of 1830 he engaged in politics, and represented the city of London in three successive Parliaments, retiring in 1841. He was of the Liberal party, and a persistent advocate of the ballot. His writings reflect his political sentiments, and in his history he ably vindicates the Greek people from the slanders of the monarchical writers who have misrepresented them. His last work was "Plato and the Other Companions of Socrates," published in 1865.

Oriental Reception of Mr. Seward.

Miss Risley, the adopted daughter of Mr. Seward, whom she accompanies in his present journey, has written a letter, dated at Allahabad, a province of India, giving an account of their reception at Patiala by their friend the Maharajah, which throws effectually into the shade all the honors showered upon our distinguished statesman by all other foreign powers combined, and, in fact, reads like a chapter out of the "Arabian Nights." They were met when within a mile of the city by this potentate, according to the Oriental custom, in a coach-and-four, driven by postillions, into which Mr. Seward was at once taken, and the entire party, escorted by a squadron of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, in procession, with torches and bands of music, to the city walls. There they found twenty-four elephants drawn up in a line at the gate, magnificently decorated, and with war-rings that swept the ground. Mounting, by means of a silver ladder, into a howdah, secured upon the back of one of those monsters, made of silver and gold, and lined with red velvet, they rode through the city to a beautiful palace kept by the Maharajah for the use of the European guests. There they were left to rest for a time, surrounded by a lovely flower garden, shrubbery, etc., in rooms exquisitely furnished, and served with wands, imported as a *Francaise*, and after their collation the ladies indulged in a *siesta*, "lulled to sleep by the falling water of the fountains, and awakened by the sweet notes of the birds." At a "durbar," or reception proper, subsequently held, Mr. Seward and the ladies were led into a hall of dazzling beauty, and seated upon chairs of gold, where they were entertained by bands of musicians and a troupe of dancing girls; after which, the ministers of State were introduced to Mr. Seward, "salaaming" him in their customary graceful fashion. This ceremony over, shawls, jewelry, pieces of silk, &c., were placed before them, from which the prince selected rich and beautiful presents, appropriate to each one of his guests.

The ceiling of this room was completely hung with chandeliers containing two thousand lights, which made it look like one great crystolite. The Maharajah himself was loaded with diamonds, there being thirty-six in his turban alone, each as large as two peas, and displayed a coat embroidered with pearls, which cost about three thousand dollars. This truly regal entertainment was concluded by the return of Mr. Seward and the ladies to their palace by moonlight, on elephants marching three abreast.

Paris at the Mercy of the American Minister.

[New York Herald Paris Correspondence.]

On May 21, the day of the entry of the Versailles troops, a body of National Guards entered Mr. Washburne's house, sacred always according to all international usage and law, and prepared to commit depredations, stating that he would no longer be respected as an envoy and that he and his goods were at the mercy of the Communists like people and things of no official importance. Mr. Washburne was not at the time present at his mansion, but the facts soon came to the knowledge of General Fabrice, commanding the Prussian forces to the northward of Paris, and the General at once informed Mr. Washburne that if he was not in person and property held inviolable that Paris should be bombarded within twenty-four hours. This energetic measure had its effect, and the triumphant entry of the government troops put Mr. Washburne beyond the power of the rapacious scoundrels of the Commune. Thus Paris was at the mercy of the American Minister, and at his word a thousand guns would have poured their iron hail upon this grand city. I have reason to believe that Mr. Washburne would have resorted to every measure, save this, to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States; but, all others failing, he would have felt it his duty to apply this deplorable remedy. The government, powerless to protect him, could have made no objection to such a measure of necessity.

The same correspondent writes: When the history of the past few months in Paris shall be written there will appear no figure more conspicuous for integrity and firmness of character than that of Mr. Washburne. His diplomatic duties have been overwhelming, his success signal and without parallel. He has met with a man who could hold at bay the sanguinary criminals of the Commune without approving them; the only man who could move between the Hotel de Ville and the Louis XIV. and the Hotel de Ville without paying court at one or standing in abject humility at the other.

THE opinion of the *Tribune* on the Methodist Concern scandal, is just this: "Speculation in oil is as legitimate as speculation in anything else." Mr. Lanahan expressed it yesterday, "rather an extraordinary procedure for a staid, steady, and well conducted Methodist Book Committee. But making the assertion without the power to prove it true, is also an extraordinary proceeding, which the Rocket is not yet justified in taking. In fact, the whole inquiry into this affair is extraordinary, irregular, ill-advised, and wrong-headed.

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1852-3, for thirty years, inte.est payable February and August.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued Interest.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1871.

No quotable change is noticed in the loose market to-day. The supply of means at the discount houses and the banks proper is ample to meet legitimate demands. Outside capitalists who usually get paper through the brokers are seeking good strong names, at ninety to four months, and there is some concession in the rates favorable to borrowers.

—The Chicago *Tribune* refers to a fact, to which we alluded a few days ago. It is only a few days since the National Banks of New York were urging Secretary Boutwell to establish an assorting office in connection with the Sub-Treasury in New York, for the purpose of assorting the notes of interior National Banks and sending them home for redemption in greenbacks; but a circumstance has come to light in connection with the flow of currency from New York to the West within the past few days, which seems to show that there was a good deal of humbug in the talk about the great excess of National Bank notes in New York. During the last three days of last week the banks of this city ordered about $1,500,000 in currency from New York, all of which has been received, and at least two-thirds of it proves to be legal-tenders. Now, if there had been any such excess of National Bank notes as the New York banks represented, it is plain that it would not have been obliged to send legal-tenders on the first orders from the West for currency.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	114¾
10-40s	110½	110½
Gold	112¾	112½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	91¾
Central Pacific Railroad	90¾
Currency Pacifics	115

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: In the local money market there was more activity in the demand for money to-day, but it is mainly from the grain dealers, while jobbers and the mercantile departments of trade generally are not asking for much. The country banks, however, are checking liberally for currency yet, and notwithstanding the fact that about $800,000 of currency was received from New York by express this morning, several of the banks were obliged to send $500,000 to the East toward the country, showing the probability of heavier receipts of grain, has had an effect to depress prices in the grain market. At the same time the liberal shipments of grain eastward have made a large supply of exchange, and this, together with the pressure for currency, has depressed the price of exchange.

—The Wall street markets were in the wildest excitement to-day in consequence of the sudden leap of Rock Island. Most of the leading stock sympathized to some extent, and a general decline is shown.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 21, 1871.	9:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	97¾	98¼	98	97⅞	97¼	97½	97½
Do. Scrip	93¾	93¾	93	92¾	93¼	93½	92¾
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	117⅞	118	118⅛	118	118⅛	118⅛	118
Harlem					125		
Mich. Cent	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Lake Shore					122	122	122⅜
Illinois Cent	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Cleve. & Pitts	90	90¼	90	90	90	90	90
C. & N. W.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do. pref	80	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Rock Island					93¾		
St. Paul	80	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	79	79
Do. pref					91¼		
Fol. & Wabash					61¼	61¼	60¾
Do. pref							
Fort Wayne	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	46¾	46	45¾
Ohio & Miss					30		
Chic. & Alton					121¾		
Do. pref			75		120		
R. I. & Erie			110		110¾		
R. I. Central			103		103		
Canton			57¾		57¾		
W. U. Tel					59¾		
Quicksilver	42¾	42¾	42	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail					47¾		
Adams Ex					47¾		
Wells' Ex					24		
American Ex					50		
U. S. Ex							
Gold	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—At Philadelphia yesterday Reading was firm, with sales at 48@48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 61¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 52¾; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28½. R. R. 38 was bid for Norristown and 128 for Camden and Amboy.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same as the New York firms. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871.

REMARKS—We have nothing new to give the reader in regard to prices, there being no material changes to note in the rates of leading articles. All leading articles are firm at quotations below. Trade is reported fair. Considerable rain has fallen since our last report, and a swell is occurring in the rivers. The produce market is abundantly supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past three weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	3,744	6,033	9,777
Apples, bbls	56	146	202
Cheese, boxes	1,829	1,229	2,918
Corn, sacks	7,227	4,772	11,999
Wheat, sacks	7,371	3,909	11,180
Oats, sacks	726	150	876
Rye, sacks	1,362	166	1,528
Oats, sacks	7,665	5,369	12,974
Butter, packages	217	217	399
Bacon, pieces	6,400	1,000	7,400
Bacon, tierces	263	329	592
Dried beef, tierces	96	60	156

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

APPLES—New are coming in freely, and sell readily at $7 00@7 50 ₩ bbl. Old fast disappearing from the market.

ASHES—Sola ash common 4¾@4¾c; refined 4½@4¾c; Pearl's 7¼@8c; pearls 7½@8c; Hudnut's 8c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales from store at 65@75c ₩ gallon.

BRASS—Small white navy at 2 00 per bush. Supply light.

BUTTER—The supply is lignt, and good butter falls below the demand; strictly prime meets ready sale at 19@20c; common to medium 12@16c; grease 10@ 11c.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 5@6c.

BEESWAX—There is more inquiry We are reported sales at 30@32c ₩ ₤.

BAKING POWDER—There is a fair demand at the following figures: ¼-₤ Banner cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-₤ cans, $2 25; 1-₤ cans, $3 75.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 18c; sperm, 35@37c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@ 6 50, and Philadelphi $5 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams have gone up ¼c, and are now quoted at 15¾c. Other meats are quiet and unchanged in price. A fair demand is reported. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 11@11½c; sugar-cured canvassed, 12½c; Sliced, Pulled, 9c; Clear do, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon—3c Plain, and 14c Canvassed; Dried Beef Hams—9c Phenix Hydraulic, $5 50@3 75; Johnston, $5 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $8 50@8 75 ₩ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES—Peaches—2 ₤ cans ₩ 00@2 ₩ doz; 3₤ cans $3 25@3 50. Tomatoes—2 ₤ cans ₩ 00@2 00. Whortleberries—2 ₤ cans $2 75@3 00.

CHEESE—The demand has increased, but prices are unchanged; sales were made the following days: New Ohio Goshen 13¾c; do Factory 13@13c; Western Reserve 11@12c; very little old cheese in the market.

COFFEE—Mara's—The market is dull and prices nominal. We quote shoulders at 6@6½c; Laguayra, prime to fancy, clear skies, 8@8¾c; Rio, 11@14@15½c. Country lead, 9@10c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@16c; peeled 20@25c ₩ ₤. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c ₩ ₤; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—Sales at 75@75c for No. 1 live geese, firm first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—Prices remain unchanged, holders and buyers being wide apart in their views. We quote sales as follows: Amber in bbls $7 25; in sacks $7 25; Palmetto in bbls $7 25; in sacks $7 05. Store rates as follows: Snow Flake, white wheat, at $7 75 ₩ bbl; Lilly $7 40; White River $7 25—in bags 200 less; choice Minnesota $7 35; Cassett's XXX $7 00. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $6 00 ₩ barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last have increased, and feel up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,432
Rye, sacks	58
Corn, sacks	1,361
Oats, sacks	1,861
Total	4,033

Prices remain unchanged and firm. We quote red winter at $1 40@1 48; white $1 55@1 58 per bushel. Oats—market quiet and steady at 63@64c for car loads, and from store at 66@67c. Corn—receipts dull and unchanged in prices, with more sellers than buyers; mixed car 67c; mixed shelled 70c. Rye—Market remains bare; a good article would attract some attention. Nominal prices $1 00@ 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c as per quality.

HAY—The late advance is still maintained. We quote from wagon at $22@30; baled $20@22 ₩ ton.

REFINED OIL—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales of standard brands, in round lots, at 23½@24c; store at the usual advance.

HIDES—There is a fair demand, with sales at 2¾@ 2¾c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 12@13c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 85@86c ₩ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90@93c ₩ gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ ₤.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows would bring $1 25@ 1 30 ₩ bush; new in the market, Chenangos sold at $8 00@8 50 per barrel, and scarce.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged, with a fair trade reported at the following figures:

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey drips 56c; golden do 50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 12½; A coffee, 12c; B coffee, 12¼c; extra C 12¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 10¾c; prime to good 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; Cuba fair to prime 10@10c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18¾c; prime 18c; good 17½@17¾c; fair 17¼@17½c. Stocks held in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong—Breakfast, good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 28c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

CHICKENS—Old and young are arriving quite freely. Following are the ruling rates: Spring chickens, per stand spring, by the coop, 60@65c; retail 70@75c; old according to age and bigness.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ ₤; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 10@10½c ₩ ₤.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₤ cans $1 50; ½ ₤ $2 00; 1 ₤ $3 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c ₩ ₤.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ ₤.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 62½@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@ 9¼c ₩ ₤.

WHISKY—Monongahela rectified whisky 15 per cent. b ₩ 96c; do proof $1 12½; one year old, proof $1 40; do, two year old, $1 75; three year old, $2 00; do, four year old, $4; five year old, Littoll & Mechlin's "M" per proof gallon, $5 25; Rye, four year old, $2 25; common brandy $1 61; Rochelle brandy $2@10; New England rum $2@3 25; Jamaica rum $4@5 50; American $1 75@2; Holland gin $4 75 50; Sherry wine, "Valette," $1 50@2; Sherry wine, "Crown," $2 50@3 75; Harmony Sherry $5 48; Port wine, "Koester," $1 15@2; Port wine, "Crown," $2 50@3 75; Maderia wine, cooking, $1 75@3; Madeira O. P. $4 50@5.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—The market continues active. Sales of cucumbers at 40@50c ₩ dozen; rhubarb 20@25c ₩ dozen; radishes $3@4 00 ₩ bbl; peas $3@4 00 ₩ bbl; strawberries 10@15c ₩ quart; cherries 16@12c ₩ quart; potatoes $8 00 ₩ bbl; string beans $7 00 ₩ bbl; raspberries 12@15c ₩ quart.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was dull, being entirely devoid of animation. Prices, however, were no lower, as holders refused to make any concessions in order to effect sales. On the other hand, buyers bought merely sufficient to meet immediate wants. The advantage of the market favors buyers, who are inclined to wait for lower figures. How long they will have to wait is altogether another matter.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal prices: Spot 12¾ 13¼c; June 13c@13¼c; July 13¼c; S. O. all year 12¼c; B. O. all year 13¾@13¾c.

REFINED OIL—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales of standard brands, in round lots, at 23½@24c; store at the usual advance.

HIDES—There is a fair demand, with sales at 2¾@ 2¾c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 12@13c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

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LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ ₤.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows would bring $1 25@ 1 30 ₩ bush; new in the market, Chenangos sold at $8 00@8 50 per barrel, and scarce.

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Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¾c; prime 10¾c; prime to good 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; Cuba fair to prime 10@10c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18¾c; prime 18c; good 17½@17¾c; fair 17¼@17½c. Stocks held in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong—Breakfast, good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

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Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

CHICKENS—Old and young are arriving quite freely. Following are the ruling rates: Spring chickens, per stand spring, by the coop, 60@65c; retail 70@75c; old according to age and bigness.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ ₤; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 10@10½c ₩ ₤.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ₤ cans $1 50; ½ ₤ $2 00; 1 ₤ $3 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c ₩ ₤.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ ₤.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 62½@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@ 9¼c ₩ ₤.

WHISKY—Monongahela rectified whisky 15 per cent. b ₩ 96c; do proof $1 12½; one year old, proof $1 40; do, two year old, $1 75; three year old, $2 00; do, four year old, $4; five year old, Littoll & Mechlin's "M" per proof gallon, $5 25; Rye, four year old, $2 25; common brandy $1 61; Rochelle brandy $2@10; New England rum $2@3 25; Jamaica rum $4@5 50; American $1 75@2; Holland gin $4 75 50; Sherry wine, "Valette," $1 50@2; Sherry wine, "Crown," $2 50@3 75; Harmony Sherry $5 48; Port wine, "Koester," $1 15@2; Port wine, "Crown," $2 50@3 75; Maderia wine, cooking, $1 75@3; Madeira O. P. $4 50@5.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—The market continues active. Sales of cucumbers at 40@50c ₩ dozen; rhubarb 20@25c ₩ dozen; radishes $3@4 00 ₩ bbl; peas $3@4 00 ₩ bbl; strawberries 10@15c ₩ quart; cherries 16@12c ₩ quart; potatoes $8 00 ₩ bbl; string beans $7 00 ₩ bbl; raspberries 12@15c ₩ quart.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871.

REMARKS—Wool growers can have no cause to complain of the prices thus far received for their clip this season. The market has been very active, and we are informed that the bulk of the wool in this section of country has been disposed of at from 50 to 55c ₩ ₤. A large part of the clip was bought up in a few days at 50c, when prices rapidly advanced, and 52@55c was readily paid for all qualities. The following are the current rates for the different qualities.

Coarse fleece	48@50c
Fine fleece	52@56c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

Cincinnati Coal Market.

June 20.—Coal—The stock is being gradually reduced, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We make no quotable change. Buyers may expect an advance, however, if there is no opportunity to increase the supply.

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₩ bush	12
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₩ bush	16
Ohio river, afloat, ₩ bush	10
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	12
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	31
Lathrace, per ton	

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

June 20.—The demand for all descriptions of pig iron was light, and the market ruled dull, but prices were maintained. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$26@27	No. 1 mill	$33@34
No. 2 foundry	24@25		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$25@28	Car-wheel	$28@30

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$24@26	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$39@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ ₤	3¾@3½	Charcoal	4½@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 70

NAILS.

There is a moderate demand, which is supplied at the following prices:

10d to 60d	$5 25@4 35 54
8d to 9d	4 50@4 60
6d to 7d	4 75@4 85
4d to 5d	5 00@5 10

Cut spikes ... $5 75@5 85
Clinch ... 6 00@6 10
Cut spikes ... 4 50@4 60

Highwines Production.

The distillery statistics for the month of May show a decided falling off both in the number and capacity of the distilleries of the country. On the 30th ult. there were only 104 distilleries in operation in the whole country, with a daily working capacity of 192,659 gallons, which is a decrease since the 13th of April of 90 distilleries and 24,295 gallons. During the period from May 30, 1870, to April 30, 1871, upward of 91 distilleries, with a capacity of 92,705 gallons, suspended business. The daily consumption of spirits in the United States is estimated at 230,000 gallons, which is nearly 40,000 gallons a day more than the working capacity of distilleries now running. A small portion of this deficit is made up by the importation of foreign liquors, but it is largely covered from the accumulated stock on hand, which has been rather large during the past year.

WOOL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

June 20.—The supply is increasing, with a fair demand from manufacturers and dealers, and prices have been fully maintained. We repeat former rates as follows, the market closing with some firmness this afternoon.

Tub-washed, ₩ ₤	52@55c
Fleece-washed, manufacturing, ₩ ₤	48@50c
Fleece-washed, combing, ₩ ₤	50@52c
Unwashed, manufacturing, ₩ ₤	32@34c
Unwashed, combing, ₩ ₤	40@42c
Pulled, ₩ ₤	45@47c

ST. LOUIS.

June 19—In active demand at the following quotations: Good to choice tub-washed, 57 to 60c; ordinary, 52@56c. Fleece-washed, coqumon, quarter to three-quarters blood, 40 to 45@50c; choice and picklocks at higher figures. Unwashed—fine and heavy 27 to 30c; fine and light, 30 to 37½c; common light, 34 to 38c; combing, 38@41c ₩ ₤. Burry wools, 3@5c off.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, June 21—P. M.
GOLD.

Gold quiet, closing at 112¾@112¾. It has been scarce for delivery, and from 7 per cent. per annum to 3-64 of 1 per cent. per day was paid for the use. Clearings $31,000,000.

MONEY

More active at 4 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady, without material change. The proposals for bonds were $2,675,000, at from 115.79 to 116.15. The awards were $1,039,000 at from 115.9 to 116.5.

Coupons, 1881	117¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	112½	5-20s, 1868	115
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	110½
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865 new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and neglected.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	67
Tennessees, old	71¾	North Carolinas, old	47
Tennessees, new	71¾	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	69¾		

STOCKS.

Wall street was the scene of wild excitement this morning, which was in fact a near approach to the memorable Black Friday. The occasion of the excitement was the tremendous break in the price of Rock Island stock, followed by a panic at an early hour. Rock Island opened at 94¾, and advanced to 120¾. There was a sharp demand for cash stock, and everything indicated a "corner." In fact at the close last night all arrangements for a "corner" had been effected, but this morning it began to be whispered about that there had been cheating in the stock and the stock began to break. This was followed by an enormous pressure to sell, which carried the stock down from 120¾ to 110. Afterwards there was a rally to 113. The transactions were enormous, and the leading statements receiving that 117,000 shares had changed hands. In this down and cover all the leading stocks participation of the affair, it appears there was a "pool" in the stock, limited to six thousand shares, and that the pool had bought fifty thousand shares. At this juncture a prominent speculator, a member of the pool, began selling largely outside. This individual sold "pits" on about fifty thousand shares of stock, and when bought on his own account over one hundred and eighty thousand shares. At least that is the current report, and was unable to-day to take his enormous purchases of Rock Island, and was forced to suspend, carrying down with him a number of brokers. Fourteen have been reported as failed, but some will settle for the benefit and resume. The following is the list of brokers who were either reported failed at the Board or who suspended: Failures for their account by the presiding officers Robert Waller, W. O. Bowne and J. W. Gillespie; Austin Dater and Simpson H. A. Dennison, A. G. Wood, W. F. Thris, Earle & Salmonsil, Fanchoux & McDonald, J. J. Hoyt, A. M. Judson and W. S. Woodward. Large amounts of stocks were sold out under the new rule for their account. The remainder of the list stood up remarkably well against so severe a shock, and it seemed puzzled that it did not create a general panic. At the closed the general market was steady.

W. U. Telegraph	59	Rock Island	112
Quicksilver	42	N. J. Central	117
Mariposa	12	Pac. Pacific	90
Preferred	30	Preferred	95
Adams Express	80	Preferred	60
Wells-Fargo Express	23½	Preferred	60
Amer'n Express	48	Fort Wayne	45
United States Express	58	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	47¾	Preferred	40
New York Central	93¾	Chicago and Alton	120
New York Cent. Scrip	90	Preferred	120
Erie	19¾	Ohio and Mississippi	45
Preferred	39½	Clev., Col. and Cin.	90
Harlem	127	Burlington and Quincy	116
Preferred	138	Lake Shore	121½
Reading	118½	Illinois Central	120
Michigan Central	114	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	179	Central Pacific Bonds	103
Northwestern	76	Union	91
Northwestern Pref'd	79½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet and 3@4c lower at $1 26@ 1 26¼ cash; closed quiet at $1 25¾@1 26, unchanged this afternoon.

CORN—No. 2 mixed less active at 35¾@37½c cash; closed at the inside.

OATS—No. 2 quiet; closed at 68c.

RYE—No. 2 still at 79@80c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork closed steady at $14 25. Lard quiet and steady at 9c. Dry salted meats firm and nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Active at $3 80@4 25; receipts 8,000; shipments 900.

CATTLE—Quiet and steady at $4 12½@5 87.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 21 at 10 o'clock—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 20½c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and State $5 25@5 75; common to good extra $5 80@6 10; western extra $6 70@7 10; Ohio extra $6 80@7 10; St. Louis $6 10@6 75; Southern $6 80@ 9 00. Cornmeal steady. Whisky firmer at 92½@93c. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 2 spring $1 26@1 27; No. 1 do $1 26@1 27; Red winter, $1 26@1 27; No. 2 do $1 24@1 26; not much offering, hence the disparity in price; the official quotations for No. 1 red winter are $1 30. Corn active and advanced 1@2c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 79@80c. Oats steady at 58@59c. Barley and malt unchanged. Linseed oil dull but unchanged at 90c. Lard dull and declined to 10@10¼c. Eggs quiet and advanced to 15c. Butter scarce and firm at 18@22c. Cheese—heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 11@14c. Pork dull at $15. Lard dull; sales at 9¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders sold at 9¾c. Bacon dull; long clears at 14¾c; hams, sugar-cured, firm 14@15½c. Hogs—Western at 4@4¼c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Tobacco firm; sales 282 hhds.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 19¾c. Flour very firm, demand in excess of the supply; extra family $6 75. Wheat firm at $1 50@1 60; sales 5,000 bush Kentucky wheat at $1 25, delivered next week. Corn firm and in demand; shelled 75c, including sacks. Oats quiet at 65c. Rye quiet at $1 00. Provisions inactive but steady; mess pork $15 50. Lard—prime leaf in tcs 11½c; kegs 11½c; bacon 15c, 15@16c for shoulders, sides 15½c; ribbed and clear bulk meats quiet at less than bacon. Whisky quiet at 86c. Tobacco very active; sales 500 hhds; logs $3 25@6 50; low to middling leaf $6 75@ 12 00.

Cincinnati Market.

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Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—Cotton—There is a further decline; middling 19½c. Bacon—clear sides 15c packed. Lard 15½c. Corn 75c. Oats 70c. Wheat—new $1 45@ 1 50. Barley 75c. Flour $5 25@8.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and closed 3@6c lower for No. 2 red winter; No. 1 white more fair and advanced; high mixed held at 62c; low mixed etc. Oats firm at 48c, some asking 50c. Refined petroleum active at 25¾@26c. Coal oil—sales 80 50@5 70.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 21.—Wheat—demand fair and market firm; extra $1 41½; No. 1 white $1 38; amber $1 41½. Corn—sales of mixed at 58c. Oats—unchanged at 56c. Potatoes scarce and firm at $1 10@1 12½.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1 29; No. 2 $1 26¼. Oats No. 2 at 45c. Corn—No. 2 mixed steady at 50½c. Rye No. 1 firm. Barley dull and nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Flour inactive; Indiana and Ohio $5 12@7 50. Wheat dull, red western $1 40@1 45; amber do. Provisions weak and dull. Crude petroleum 26c; refined 25¾@26c. Whisky steady at 94c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Copper—Ingot firm at 31½@31¾c. Iron—Scotch pig firm at 30@35¢. United States 6's 1881, 118¾@ 119. Bar $70@75. Rivets sheet 12@12½c, gold. Cut nails $4 75. Patent 10 penny $5 25@5 75. horse shoe $6@6½.

THOMAS SCANDRETT.

J. C. KISER.

Kiser & Scandrett

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, GINS, BRANDIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

No. 166 Wood Street, corner Sixth Ave., PITTSBUR

THE VERY LATEST.

OHIO.

The Republican State Convention.

Able Speech of General Noyes,

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

[Continued from our Second Edition.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—After a ballot without result on Lieutenant Governor, General Noyes, who had been waited on by the Committee, was introduced amidst tumultuous applause, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Permit me to express my sense of obligation and my gratitude for the great honor you have done me to-day. Circumstances which it is unnecessary to discuss, but entirely dissociated from any peculiar fitness of my own, have made me the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the approaching campaign, rather than some of those distinguished men who have been named in that connection, all more experienced in public affairs, better known to the people and abler to conduct the canvass. With much diffidence I accept the post assigned me, relying upon the assistance of that tried and true leader who has so long and heretofore conducted it to so many victories, upon the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of our citizens, and above all upon the justice of our cause. This is no time nor place for a lengthy discussion of party issues, but I may be permitted to say that we are not called upon to desert a practical organization with such a record as ours for the last ten years—a party which fought to successful issue a four years' bloody war, and then honestly and without complaint assumed the heavy burdens which the war entailed, rather than tarnish the public honor or weaken the national credit; a party which has given freedom to four million of slaves, as well as citizenship and suffrage to a whole race by constitutional provisions which are fixed and binding in law, destined to stand unrepealed forever; a party which has regulated the disturbed relation of the States, and reconstructed the Government as it was before the war; which has reduced the National debt at the rate of more than one hundred millions of dollars a year, and taxation in proportion; which has adopted a specie basis with the nations on the frontier so wise and humane as to render standing army unnecessary; which by the honorable settlement of the Alabama claims has removed the last of our difficulties with foreign nations, and inaugurated a new epoch in the settlement of International disputes by arbitration; which, by honesty, economy and practical good sense, has put us in the lead of the nations in prosperity, wealth and happiness. Shall we desert such an organization as this and pin our faith upon the sleeve of the so-called Democracy, who, in this city three weeks ago, found it necessary, in order to escape the sickening record of its past history, to come to a dead halt and about-face, and to make a long march to the rear? For one, I stand by our record, and have no apologies to make. In the coming campaign the order to our legions shall be, "Forward, guide center, march!" Instead of turning backward, we shall go on to certain victory over a divided, and discomfited and a disheartened enemy. Once more allow me to thank you for all your kindness to me.

At the close of his speech General Noyes, who is a one-legged soldier about thirty-five years old, was greeted by wonderful cheering.

The following nominations were also made: For Lieutenant Governor, Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga; for Supreme Judge, William H. West, of Logan; for State Treasurer, Isaac R. Welsh, of Belmont; for Auditor of State, James W. Gilmore, of Franklin; for Attorney General, Francis B. Pond, of Morgan; for School Commissioner, T. W. Harvey, of Lake; for clerk of the Supreme Court, Captain Rodney Faas, of Clinton; for member of the Board of Public Works, S. D. Bloomer, of Muskingum.

The following State Executive Committee was appointed: R. B. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Faas, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; Charles C. Valentine, John Williams, Francis B. Pond.

Just before the adjournment of the Convention the following dispatch was received and read:

DESMOINES, IOWA, June 21.—*To the Chairman of the Ohio Republican Convention:* Iowa sends greeting to the Republicans of Ohio, pledging 4,000 majority for Carpenter, Governor of Iowa, in 1871, and for Grant for re-election as President in 1872.

The following is the reply sent by Governor Dennison:

"To the Republicans of Iowa: The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the cheering prospects of their brethren of Iowa, and assure them that Ohio will in 1871 and 1872 be as she has ever been, true to the Republican party and its noble principles."

A large Republican rallying meeting was held at the west front of the State House to-night, which was addressed by Senator Sherman and General Garfield. Senator Sherman congratulated the Republicans on their work to-day, on the record of their party since its organization, and that they now have in Ohio at least the formal approval of the great distinguishing measures of the Republican policy by the recent Convention of Democratic politicians here in Columbus. They tell us that they recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution, and they pledge themselves to the full and faithful enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it without distinction of race, color or condition. There would be greater cause for rejoicing if we did not see so many reasons for regarding this "new departure" as a Trojan horse—a new device of the enemy to steal into our camp and betray our cause. After giving his reasons at length for believing the new departure to be a device, and discussing the Democratic platform, Senator Sherman said: They appear eager to depart in every direction, but go nowhere. They tell us that they hold good to the old Democratic doctrine of annexation of territory, but are opposed to the acquiring of San Domingo. They pretend to be for hard money, but proposed to issue an unlimited amount of greenbacks. They pretend respect for the laws and the courts, and they propose to disregard, in fact, one of the solemn pledges of our loan laws, but the decisions of the Supreme Court, in order to cheat the public creditors. They declare their opposition to the National Banking system, but propose nothing to take its place. In their wild and blind opposition they would destroy the best system of currency we have ever had, merely because it was established by the Republican party. Though the first commercial nations of the world are applauding it and following our example; though Governor Chase, now one of their candidates, fathered it and supports it; though no man has lost a dollar as the holder of the National bank note, yet they would derange all the business of the country, uprooting the system merely because there is supposed to be virtue in a party cry against banks. They talk about a revenue tariff and wise tax laws, and yet no member of their party in Congress ever proposed either, but opposed every measure offered by us. When we repeal eighty millions of taxes they vote against it; when we propose to stop gauging fraud, they vote against them. They talk about economy, and yet they vote for every extravagant expenditure. They would load us down with rebel losses in the war; they seize upon every popular cry, from one end of the country and there another. In Ohio it is greenbacks; in New York it is specie payment; in Pennsylvania it is protection. Here it is a new departure in the South it is perpetual war against the amendments, and death to the negro; with the Democracy in Kentucky it is the resolutions of '98 slightly revised; with Jeff. Davis and his rebel followers, it is discord, war and disunion. The remainder of the senator's speech was a review of the acts and policy of the Republican party, and dwelt at length upon the finances of the Government.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.—In the House to-day the Committee on Elections made a majority report unseating Converse Gage, Republican, of Sutton, on account of illegal voting and refusing to receive the votes of those who were legal voters. Gage was elected by one majority. A resolution was offered declaring his seat vacant, and allowing mileage and per diem to June 1st. In the House there are five Catholic Democratic members, who, by the constitution of the State, are ineligible. For many years, however, members of this faith have been without objection, and it is doubtful whether it will be made a question at this time.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—W. S. Rankin has finally declined the Republican nomination for State Senate in the fourth district, Kentucky district, because of private business.

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—The Democratic Central State Committee met here to-night, and organized by electing Charles N. Aves Chairman, and James S. Crall Secretary. The following executive committee was appointed: A. G. Thurman, of Columbus; John G. Jones, of Cincinnati; D. A. Cullen, of Mercer; Jacob Hilbert and Samuel Thompson, of Columbus. Resolutions of respect to the memory of L. L. Vallandigham and sympathy for his widow were adopted.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The Democratic County and Senatorial Conventions met at Jeffersontown, in this county, to-day. At the former, Hon. E. Pope Johnson was nominated for the Legislature from this county, and at the latter Hon. E. D. Standeford was nominated for Senator from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of this county and the first and second wards of this city.

THE McGEHAN CASE.

The Jury Discharged After Being Out Twenty-four Hours.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The jury in the McGehan murder case, after being out about twenty-four hours, failed to agree, and were discharged this evening. The disagreement was related to facts.

The jury stood at first five for murder in the first degree, five for acquittal, and two non-committal. Various changes occurred. The jury this morning finally stood eight for murder in the second degree, and four for acquittal. One juror says that one juror stood out to the end for the first degree. An effort will be made by the defense for a change of venue when a new trial occurs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

A COLORED STUMP ORATOR GETS HIS PAY.

P. B. Ruffin, colored, to-day recovered $215 of $873 claimed from Richard S. Ayers for stumping the First Virginia District for Ayers' re-election to Congress in 1870. General Howard said he told Ayers he ought to pay Ruffin, while Ayers denied that he ever agreed to give him more than his clothes and traveling expenses, and General Howard advised him not to pay money. One witness testified that Ruffin told him he expected a Government appointment, and money in addition if Ayers was elected.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER BRUNOT

Telegraphed from Cheyenne yesterday that he had just returned from Fort Laramie, where he held a council with Red Cloud and the Sioux Chiefs, the bulk of whose tribes are on the southern border of the north fork of the Platte, where they have been for the last three months, contrary to the wishes of the Government, trading with unlicensed white men of the border. Commissioner Brunot recently endeavored to induce Red Cloud to move further north one hundred miles, to the Powder and Big Horn Butts, where the Commissioners awhile promised him annuity goods and that rations should be distributed and the agency established. The Sioux regard this as surrendering just one hundred miles more of their country, and Red Cloud said he would have great difficulty in persuading his people to move so far back. It is in accordance with the treaty, and for this reason the Commissioner urges it, as well as to get the Sioux away from these traders, but Red Cloud says now, as he said when here, that he did not understand the treaty and would not have signed it if he had. Red Cloud promised, however, to go north and hold a council with the Northern chiefs, and report back to Mr. Brunot within two months.

THE JULY INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Treasury will commence paying the July interest without rebate on Monday next at the several sub-Treasuries.

BOWEN.

The case of ex-Congressman Bowen is still before the Bureau of Justice, no action having been taken on the petition for pardon. Mrs. Pettigru King Bowen, accompanied by Mr. Riddle, counsel for Bowen, had an interview to-day with acting Attorney General Bristow on the subject.

FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL.

The President has recognized L. de la Forest, Consul General of France.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS.

The New York Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels have limited the time for the reception of inventions to the 24th inst., after which time none will be received during this session of the Board.

POLITICAL.

A letter received here from Gov. Potts, of Montana, mentions that Hon. James M. Cavanaugh has been defeated for the Democratic nomination as delegate to Congress for that Territory.

PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS SUMMONSES BEFORE THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Gen. N. B. Forest, Gen. Jordan Adams and District Attorney Jackson, of Mississippi, have been summoned to appear before the Ku-Klux Committee.

Many friends of the Rev. Charles Cleaveland congratulated him yesterday at his residence in Boston on the occasion of his ninety-ninth anniversary of his birth-day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Union of French Republican Journals—The Trial of Rochefort Set for Monday—Attitude of the Catholic Party in the German Parliament—Armament of Switzerland, &c., &c.

The Republican Journalistic Union—Trial of Rochefort to Commence on Monday.

PARIS, June 21.—The *Avenir National* and *Nation Souveraine* have joined the union of the Republican press.

Favre, in a circular to the representatives of France abroad, expresses the profound gratitude of the government for services rendered by Count Jaubert, President of the society for aid to the wounded.

Thiers refuses to permit the reappearance of the *People Francaise*, one of the journals suppressed by the government before the insurrection.

The trial of Rochefort will commence on Monday next, and the trial of Rosset and Sullier will immediately follow. The court martial before which these cases come for trial will sit in the Palace of Justice at Versailles.

The Strasburg tobacco manufactory has been transferred to Dijon.

Armament of Switzerland.

BERNE, June 21.—The Swiss Federal Council have asked the Assembly for an additional credit of 4,680,000 francs, to enable the government to complete the armament of the Republic.

The Catholic Party in the German Parliament.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the German government complains to the Pope of the attitude of the Catholic party in the German Parliament, and, through Count Antonelli, in reply, unequivocally disavowed all responsibility for or sympathy with the course pursued by that party in Parliament.

Return of General Gobienz to Vienna.

BERLIN, June 21.—Baron Von Gobienz has returned to Vienna with an autograph letter from Emperor William, in reply to the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria. Before his departure the Queen of Austria received a grand cross of the Red Eagle, set in brilliants.

The Austrian Secret Service.

VIENNA, June 21.—The Austrian delegation has voted to grant a fund of 20,000 florins for secret service. Count Von Buest had asked for 60,000 florins for the spread of the International Socialistic principles, but was opposed by the Austrian Ambassadors at Rome and Paris, after a lively debate.

Lands for Refugees.

VERSAILLES, June 21.—The Assembly have adopted a resolution in favor of granting lands in Algeria to refugees from Alsace and Lorraine.

Damage to the Indian Cotton Crop.

BOMBAY, June 21.—A hurricane has destroyed the cotton crop of the country around the town of Bendi, in the district of Surat. The loss is estimated at half a million sterling, and it will take years for the planters to recover from the blow.

Town Burned.

BATAVIA, June 21.—The town of Damall, on the North coast, has been destroyed by fire.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

Progress of the Lanahan Trial—Cross-Examination of Dr. Carleton.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Lanahan trial was resumed to-day. Dr. Carleton moved that the rules be suspended for the consideration of the following resolution: Whereas, the respondent, Lanahan, has so misunderstood the disposition of this Committee as to resist its case, with the intimation of his counsel that the rulings of the Committee have prevented him from making a full exhibition of his defense, therefore, it is resolved that this Committee now declare it their purpose to hear everything Dr. L. desires to present as illustrating the charges that have impelled him to carry the affairs of the Book Concern into the civil courts. The motion was lost by a vote of seven to eight. Dr. Carleton was cross-examined. Judge Reynolds asked witness what other offices he held in the companies, if any. Carleton admitted that he was a director in the Methodist Episcopal Church Bank, Insurance Company, and in a former oil company. He also acknowledged being a director in Elizabeth City, Trustee of the Methodist Church, and Trustee of Genesee Wesleyan College, and when pressed for his other secular connections, he declined to be excused on the ground that he could not see by what right counsel pried into his private affairs. A recess was taken.

IOWA.

Doings of the Republican State Convention.

DESMOINES, IOWA, June 21.—The Republican State Convention met in this city at ten A. M. to-day, every county in the State but one being represented. M. E. Cutts, of Mahaska, was elected President, with a Vice President from each judicial district and a number of Secretaries. After the appointment of various committees the Convention took a recess until 1:30 P. M. Upon reassembling the Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot for Governor, but before its conclusion a motion was made to nominate C. C. Carpenter, of Polk county, by acclamation, which was carried. H. C. Bulis, of Winneshiek, was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor; James D. Gray, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Colonel Alonzo Abernethy, of Crawford, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Committee on Resolutions submitted their report. The first resolution indorses the platform and record of the Republican party; the second congratulates the country on the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties with Great Britain; the third favors the protection of American industry; the fourth favors a uniform system of tax in the State, including the corporations organized for profit; the fifth favors legislative control of railroad companies; the sixth favors the annexation of San Domingo when the people of the island desire it; the seventh approves and approves the administration of Grant; the eighth favors the encouragement of the internal improvement interests; the ninth favors the modification of the present system so as to mitigate the burdens of taxation so fast as possible; the tenth favors liberal subsidies, and the eleventh indorses the State administration. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, has appointed Gen. J. E. Hawley, of Hartford, and Prof. Wm. P. Blake, of New Haven, Commissioners for Connecticut, under the act of Congress providing for an International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Commodore M. F. Maury, of Virginia, has been elected President of the University of Alabama and will accept.

At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, at Dover, Del., on Tuesday, estimates of the crop of peaches to be forwarded by rail to market from the peninsula were prepared. They reach three million three hundred and fifteen thousand baskets. It is probable that another million will go by water. The wheat crop is now nearly harvested, and is pronounced the best for years.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., graduated thirty-six students yesterday. Prof. Cyrus F. Mackey completed his twenty-fifth year in the faculty, was presented with a chronometer by the students and a silver service by another body.

James Campbell, Railroad Agent of the Shore Line road at Brownsboro, Kentucky, was shot Tuesday night by an unknown party while attempting to remove an obstruction from the track, and died last evening of his wounds. No clue to the assassin.

Logan G. Damarin, a very wealthy citizen of St. Louis, a prominent member of the Southern Methodist Church, and President of the south western Publishing House connected with that Church, is charged with debauching a young girl named Emily Robinson, employed in his family as nurse, and procuring an abortion, which caused her death. Mrs. Robinson, mother of the girl, brings suit against him for $10,000 damages. The affair has created a sensation. Mr. Debow, of *Debow's Review*, and a cousin of Edgar A. Poe, the poet, are mentioned as implicated last night and presented a very beautiful appearance. The spire of St. Philomena's church was also illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and a grand display of fireworks was made from the steeple, which could be seen for nearly thirty miles by the city. The illuminations and display of fireworks in all the other Catholic churches in this city and vicinity was also grand, and the churches appeared to vie with each other in showing the greatest honor to the occasion.

Temperance Re Union.

A grand social reception was given by the Templars of Pittsburg last evening to the members of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State.

The meeting was opened by Rev. A. H. Sunborn, of Pottsville, who introduced Brother N. Holmes as chairman. After singing the opening ode and prayer, the meeting was entertained by an able and eloquent address by Rev. A. H. Sunborn on the principles of the order.

He was followed by Brother Wales French, of Venango county, in an address full of wit and humor, showing the necessity of adding legal to moral suasion for the suppression of intemperance.

Past G. W. T., John Sheldon, of Philadelphia, was then introduced, who in a short, but effective address, gave some facts and figures in the manufacturers of intoxicating drinks. He showed the power of fashion in the forming of habits of intemperance and injury a reformation had been effected, a result which was the order of tee Temple of Honor.

The chairman then introduced the coolest friend of the evening—ice cream—with other refreshments, and after some time spent in social intercourse and listening to some excellent singing, the meeting adjourned.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Mr. John Shuck appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and made an information against Andrew Stein, the late tax collector of Lower St. Clair township, charging him with embezzlement. Stein was appointed tax collector for the township for the year ending June 1, 1871, and it is alleged that when a settlement was made at the end of the term Stein failed to "come to time," having embezzled money to the amount of $2,310, besides some collected by him for the township. His bondsmen were John Shuck and Joseph Shuck, and when Stein failed to "come up" they were compelled to pay the deficit. Mr. Shuck thereupon concluded upon a criminal suit against Stein. A warrant was issued

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

W. R. DENN, Esq., editor and publisher of the *Forest Republican*, Tionesta, Pa., is in the city. The *Republican* is a first rate paper, and a good advertising medium.

GEORGE HALL, who was arrested for larceny, an account of which was published yesterday, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, after which he was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at court.

AN information for keeping a ferocious dog was made yesterday before Alderman Strain, against John and James McAvoy, livery stable keepers on Wylie avenue, on oath of John Whalen. The prosecutor alleges that the dog had bit his brother on the leg and inflicted a severe wound. A warrant was issued.

A PARTY of seventeen Japanese passed through the city yesterday, *en route* to the East. Mr. W. A. Adair met them at the Union Depot and conversed with them in their native tongue, offering them the freedom of the city, and trying them to tarry with us a few days. There are several persons of rank in the party, high officials of the Japanese Government. They will soon return to Japan *via* San Francisco.

The Excursion Party.

The arrangements for entertaining the party of excursionists to this city from Baltimore have been completed. As previously announced, the visitors will arrive here Monday evening, and will be formally received at the depot and welcomed by the Mayor, after which they will be escorted to the several hotels. Tuesday they will visit the several places of interest in the manufacturing establishments in the city, and Tuesday night a grand banquet will be given at City Hall.

G. A. R. Meeting.

The various Posts of the G. A. R. of Allegheny county will meet in convention at the Springs, on the 4th of July. Post No. 3, No. 104 Fourth avenue, on Monday evening, June 26th, at 7:45 o'clock.

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING.—Pliable, water and fire proof; more durable than iron or tin, and sanitable for any style of roof. The cheapest and best in the market. Samples, terms, &c., at office, No. 98 Water street.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. th

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. tf

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
Law Books—Jas. B. Dodge.
Blacksmiths Wanted—Geo. W. Smith.
House for Sale—John W. Riddell.
Building for Rent—Geo. A. Kelly.
Grand Pleasure Excursion—Hanna & Co., Cleveland.
Notice—Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.
Country Store for Sale—19 Diamond, Allegheny.
Meeting—Western University Alumni Association.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Rags Wanted—Hamm, Harrison & Co.
Farm for Sale—Chr. J. Knaur.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Foul Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company.
House and Lot for Sale—H. Long.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Kunold & Co.
Cassimere Hats—139 Wood street.
Stylish Hats—139 Wood street.
Hat Emporium—139 Wood street.
Stylish Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Silk Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Brushes—240 Liberty street.
Opera Hat House—Opera Hat House.
Chinaware—R. E. Breed & Co.
China Palace—R. E. Breed & Co.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Hat Emporium—Fleming's.
Coffee Roasters—Clough & Wood.
Sugars, Syrups, &c.—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Groceries—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Crockery and Stoneware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Saratoga Hat—Opera Hat House, Reed.
Wood Enclosure—Enclosure Bros., Market street.
Teas—140 Smithfield street.
Straw Hats—Opera Hat House.
Summer Hats—139 Wood street.
Tourist Hats—139 Wood street.
Great Bargains—S. Hamilton & Co.
Newport Hats—Opera Hat House.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels.
Coal Land for Sale—H. Long.
Cape May Hats—Opera Hat House.
Academy of Music—Closing Nights, June 21 and 22.
Proclamation—Fitz Simmons.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Miss Jane Coombs.
Rat Traps—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Hardware—Jane Brown.
Tea and Flour House—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
For Sale by Sheriff—Dollar Reward Soap.
New Goods—Opera Hat House.
Chairs—Schultz & Tailer.
Boots for Sale—Dilworth & Son.
Dry Goods—Pittsburgh Store.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier Brewery.
Foul Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
New Goods—Dollar Store.
Pocketbooks, &c.—Caldwell & Co.
Business for Sale—D. D. Moore.
Cigars de Jos.—Simon Johnston.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer is not materially altered on the Pacific coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations. It is now falling north on the lakes and rising in New England. It has risen but is now stationary in the Ohio valley and northward. Areas of low pressure exist in Georgia and Nebraska. The temperature has risen in the latter region, and has fallen in the Ohio valley and on the Atlantic coast, and especially on Lake Superior. Light southwest winds have prevailed in the Southern States, and northwest winds in the Middle and Eastern States. Northeasterly winds now prevail from Lake Ontario to Missouri and Arkansas. Threatening weather with light rains, which have experienced last night on the New England coast and local storms prevail on the Chesapeake Bay and Tennessee. There were more extended rains on the extreme northwest. Partly cloudy weather is now very generally reported, except from Lake Michigan westward, where cloudy and threatening weather now prevails.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that cloudy weather and rain will be experienced in the Middle States To-night. Local storms are threatening from Arkansas to Nebraska. Falling barometer, with cloudy and threatening weather, Thursday on the lakes. No material change is indicated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

A Kingston, Jam., dispatch says: The rector of Montijo Bay refuses to obey the Diocesan Council, and the Bishop has required the authorities to remove the rector. The matter will come up shortly before the Archbishop of Canterbury with the heresy, on the ground that he is the author of a book entitled "The Pentateuch," in the whole Church of the Island of Jamaica under the disestablished Church law is in confusion, and lawyers have been employed by the Governor. The Courts have ordered a new trial in the case of Captain Dixon.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

JOHN MICHAEL WILLIAMS was arrested in South Pittsburgh and committed to jail for ten days in default of $500 bail, for assault and battery.

ROSE MOWERS, charged with disorderly conduct on oath of Sarah Silley, paid a fine and costs and was discharged.

HENRY STOKES was arrested on a charge of attempting to secrete goods to defraud a creditor, but the case was settled.

WM. STEWART was charged with assault and battery on oath of Wm. Williams, and was required to pay a fine and costs.

THE Council of Ormsby borough has awarded the contract for grading Main street to Mr. Murphy, and they have decided to have the Shore pavement.

The Strongest Testimony

Of any to be found in favor of any medicine that we have ever known is that which we have recorded in the COMMERCIAL for the past year, corroborative of the extraordinary powers of Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. Not simply here and there a case that set at naught all other tried remedies and compounds, but cases in every part of the city and vicinity, whose violence had defied every known means of cure. Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER seems to possess almost talismanic virtues, equalled only by the extraordinary skill of the Doctor himself, when brought to bear against the inroads and ravages of disease. We have the pleasure herewith to append another certificate of cure, by one of our most reliable citizens, which we commend to the notice of the afflicted:

TO DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER:

SIR: Permit me to return to you my sincere thanks for the time, labor and expense which you have given me in curing me of a most dreadful combination of ulcerations which you have so wisely concentrated in your bloqualed BLOOD SEARCHER.

I have used it in my family for the past two years with unfailing success, and am fully convinced that it saved the life of one member of my family.

In cases of debility, of scrofula, of diseases of the eye, or any disorganization of the digestive organs, or of the blood, it has no equal.

I cheerfully bear my unsolicited testimony to its efficacy and powerful curative properties, and would unhesitatingly recommend it to the afflicted.

JOHN H. SAWYER.

Sold by the Gross, Dozen or Single Bottle at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms for all obstinate chronic diseases in the rear of his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

MARRIED.

COLHOUN—ROBINSON—On the 14th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, GEO. F. COLHOUN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to KATE C., daughter of the late A. P. Robinson, of Allegheny city.

DIED.

LIGHTNER—MILTON H. LIGHTNER, at twenty minutes to 8 o'clock.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

LOGAN—On Tuesday evening, June 20th, at 7½ P. M., J. C. J. LOGAN, aged twenty-six years, two months and twenty-two days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 62 Franklin street, on THURSDAY, June 22d, at 3 P. M. The friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

AGENTS,
SCHULTZ & TAILER, New York.

WTHF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,050,535 61.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware
Office and Warehouse, No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. P. O. address, Lock Box 302.

Removal Notice.

THE OFFICES OF THE
PITTSBURGH GENERAL
Insurance Agency
(ESTABLISHED 1850.)
CAPITAL REPRESENTED, $40,000,000
S. S. CARRIER, Agent and Manager,
FORMERLY A. A. CARRIER & BRO.

Representing the following Companies, will be Removed, on or about the 20th of June, 1871, from

No. 63 to No. 59 FOURTH AVE.,

Rooms Lately Occupied by the Union National Bank,

ADJOINING THE WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, (BELL'S BUILDING.)

Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford	$32,000,000
Ætna, Fire, Hartford	6,000,000
City, Fire, Hartford	600,000
Connecticut, Fire, Hartford	1,500,000
Ætna, Fire, New York	600,000
Albany City, Fire, New York	400,000
Home, Fire, Columbus, O	2,000,000
Also, Fire, Erie, Penn	250,000

Life, Fire and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks taken upon the BEST TERMS consistent with prudent management and all losses PROMPTLY and HONORABLY SETTLED and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

GEORGE S. SWARTZ,
Special Agent and Surveyor.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 11:22 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Character of Weather.	Amount of Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y....	30.07	.05	62	7	N. E.	3	0	Fr.
Cairo.....	30.06	.01	74	3	S.	2	0	Fr.
Chicago, Ill.....	30.06	.03	68	5	N. E.	3	0	Fr.
Cincinnati, O.....	30.14	.11	71	3	N. W.	1	0	Fr.
Cleveland, O.....	30.09	.07	68	5	N. E.	3	0	Fr.
Davenport, Iowa..	30.04	.07	66	2	S. E.	2	0	Fr.
Detroit, Mich.....	30.09	.06	66	3	N. E.	3	0	Fr.
Memphis, Tenn....	30.04	.01	85	4			3	Cl.
Nashville, Tenn...	30.04	.01	80	4			3	Cl.
New Orleans, La..	30.08	.04	77	3	N. E.	1	0	Fr.
Pittsburgh, Pa....	30.12	.08	68	5	N. E.	1	0	Fr.
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.03	.01	77	2			0	Fr.
St. Paul, Minn....	29.98	.06	60	2			24	Cl.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: a, gentle; p-rceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant break; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

[Signed] H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, North-western and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

The New German Party.

Last evening a meeting of German citizens was held in Lutz & Walz's tavern, Seventh ward, Allegheny city, for the purpose of organizing a new political party. There was a very small attendance, and but little interest in the movement was manifested. The meeting was organized at nine o'clock by calling Dr. Hardtmeyer to the chair, and appointing John G. Walther Secretary.

The Executive Committee appointed at last meeting recommended the adoption of the same platform adopted by Pennsylvania citizens' convention, which, after a protracted discussion, was agreed to.

Vigilant committees were then appointed for the different wards as follows:

First ward—Messrs. C. A. Ross, John Koenig and Adam Bauer.

Second ward—Gustav Weckesser, John Vogler, and John Fiechtig.

Third ward—John Froehlich, Dr. I. A. Zwinger and Charles Raeder.

Fourth ward—John Seyboldt, Wm. Weinhardt, and Chas. Becker.

Fifth ward—Henry Risl, Charles Dahlmyer, and Geo. Pfarr.

Sixth ward—Wm. Amendt, Fred. Roller and Louis Hauck.

Seventh ward—Jacob Baldinger, John Walther and Adam Reinhardt.

Eighth ward—Geo. Noll, Martin Hechelmann and Henry Dworwitz.

Ninth ward—Jacob Einkert, Jacob Haubensack and John Musster.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Catholic Jubilee.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Pius the Ninth, was celebrated yesterday in the Catholic Churches of this city and vicinity with impressive ceremonies. At the Cathedral, solemn high mass was held at nine o'clock. The entire edifice was crowded people were present, including the various benevolent societies of the congregation in regalia. The church was beautifully decorated, and the corner-stones were of a grand and impressive character. Vespers in the evening, the sermon being on the saying grand and imposing. Impressive services were also held in St. Philomena's, Fairman Church, in the Ninth ward and other churches.

The display was really grand. Fire works of all kinds could be seen from the hills overlooking the Allegheny was not behind in this respect. The crossing of the Point, the steeples, the surrounding